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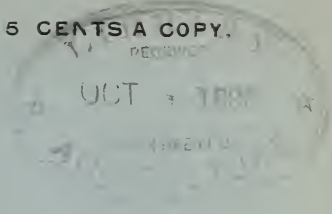
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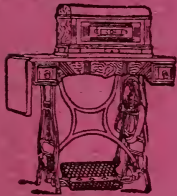
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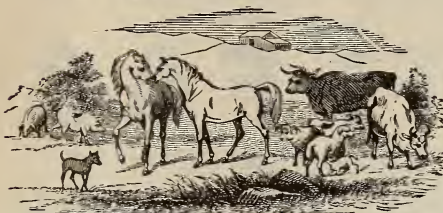
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Vol XXXIII. BALTIMORE, September 1896. No. 9

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O'erhung with leavy hawthorn trees,
From which in spring the thrush's song
Floats softly on the soft south breeze.
There is the earliest primrose found,
And modest, purple violets grow,
And trembling wind-flowers star the ground,
And humble ragged robins blow.

There, too, on golden summer eves,
The old folks like to stroll and talk;
Or slowly, under whispering leaves,
The self-absorbed young lovers walk.
While, fresh as youthful hopes, unfurl
New growths about their lingering feet;
And tender fronds of fern uncurl,
And all the balmy air is sweet.


With mingled scents of thyme and musk,
And wilding roses, passion-pale,
As trembles through the dewy dusk
The music of the nightingale.
And, stealing from some hidden nook,
Adown the lane and o'er the lea,
By pleasant ways, a silver brook
Runs, singing, to the silver sea.

—Chambers' Journal.

For the Maryland Farmer,

SEPTEMBER 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.



ALL subjects seem to be swallowed up in the pending political conflict, and where two men meet, silver and gold are the topics which occupy attention. This is natural, for every farmer can say in truth that he sees very little silver and no gold as the result of his cailing. If he is not rich himself, however, he wishes that his land may become rich; and if he does not flourish in person, he wishes his crops to flourish abundantly. The "how to-do-this" successfully, without spending all or more than the crops may bring in return, has occupied the attention of the thoughtful during past years, and we have since January last been discussing the subject in our monthly articles. We have wished, if possible, to save the farmer from paying out his hard-earned cash, while at the same time adding to the fertility of his farm.

We remember a case, where the president of an Agricultural College with a farm of nearly 300 acres in extent represented that after three or four years, he had made considerable money which appeared in the added richness of the farm land, though nothing was made in cash from his crops. This might possibly do for a college farm, upon which no one depended for living expenses; but it would not answer for the farmer, whose family must depend upon actual income for their support. We fear a very large number of our farmers have been like this college president, and have sunk all

their income in trying to enrich their land—and possibly with very little actual enrichment—and have run in debt for the support of their families.

We would ask you to read over once more the monthly articles commencing with the January number; for we are confident they will be of enough value to warrant even a little study of the subject, and their conclusions may be put into practice during this month of September. It is not too late, if you prepare a good seed bed, to use crimson clover as a fertilizing crop, and we gave last month an account of the great benefits conferred by this crop on the land, while the outlay is but a trifle in money and the work may be provided by the home teams.

We do not believe in miserly penuriousness, an everlasting harping upon economy on the part of farmers; but we do believe that unnecessary expenditures should be avoided, while the proverbial generosity of the farmer is maintained. It is right that he should strive to enrich his farm, without paying all his substance for that enrichment; but it is also right that he should be generous in his expenditures for the comfort and happiness of his family; and as this last is in fact the great object of his life, this should be of the very greatest importance, and his endeavors to save expenses should appear in every other direction in order that his generosity in this may be ample. Many farmers place their farms first, their implements next, the comfort of

their animals next, and the comfort and happiness of their families last. This should be changed, and the family should have the first place, and all these others should be merely the instruments to provide the better, the more perfectly, for the family good.

We wish this to be the leading idea to rest with you as our article for September. If you can afford to be generous anywhere, be first generous to your own home. It is an appeal in the same line of the saying, "Charity should begin at home;" but we don't want any idea of making home the object of "charity." The generosity belongs to home as a matter of right and duty, and should stand always first in the farmer's mind. We should all live with this one object as the aim of all our labor—a happy family, a pleasant home, with plenty and to spare in their midst; then let the other departments of life have due consideration.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY PRES. R. W. SILVESTER.

Messrs. Editors :—It has occurred to me that as an appendix to the past year's work, and the casting up of accounts from the scholastic and business standpoint, it would be relevant and interesting reading to have an article in your magazine giving something of a history of the work during the past scholastic year. To this end I beg to submit the following :

The college opened Sept. 22d, '95. The beginning was auspicious; we were compelled to change a dormitory accommodating twenty cadets to a home

for the Engineering Department (civil); thus our accommodations were decreased by this number. This accounts for the decreased number which have been in attendance during the past scholastic year. The work in the main has been gratifying. Of course many cases of failure to fully appreciate the advantages offered have occurred; at the same time coupled with this we find earnest students and a progress on the part of many which bespeak the fruitage of well directed effort. In all the departments of the institution a good work is being done; but I wish to direct special attention to the three departments of the college in which your constituency will naturally have an interest.

1. The Agricultural Department—Practical and Theoretical. This embraces two separate and distinct lines of work. First, the regular four years' course in agriculture, leading to the degree of B. S. Second, the short winter course designed for those who have not the time to devote to the four years' course. The scheme of the winter course is here given.

Prof. W. T. L. Taliaferro, gives eight lectures on Farm Crops, five on Drainage, and ten on Breeds and Breeding. Prof. H. J. Patterson gives eight lectures on Stock Feeding, six on Tobacco, and ten on Dairy Husbandry and Dairy Chemistry. Dr. H. B. McDonnell gives five lectures on Manures, and five on Agricultural Chemistry. Prof. J. S. Robinson gives fifteen lectures on Horticulture. Dr. M. P. Scott gives five lectures on Plant Physiology, on Sanitary Sciences, and five on Economic Entomology. Prof. Harrison gives six lectures on Farm Accounts. Prof. H. G. Welty gives eight lectures on Farm Buildings and Archi-

ture and Bridge Construction. Lieut. J. D. Ford gives twenty-four practical lessons in Carpentry and the same number in Blacksmithing. Dr. Ward, former State Veterinarian, gives fifteen lectures on Veterinary Science. Prof. R. H. Alvey gives ten lectures on Citizenship.

It only remains to say that the expenses are merely nominal, being five dollars for the entire course of six weeks; and all particulars may be learned by dropping a postal to the College, or to Director Robt. H. Miller, of the Md. Agl. Ex. Station, College Park, Md.

The value of this course cannot be over-estimated. Any earnest student of agriculture can gather in one winter's term information that will be invaluable to him in the conduct of his profession. Thousands of dollars are annually wasted in wrong methods, which could be easily saved if only knowledge directed even the present amount of labor expended. A case recently came to our notice bearing upon the point in question. A man in advance of his neighbors, recognized on his farm that he had a soil especially suited to the growth of peaches. He secured the stock and planted the orchard; the instrument of the destruction of the trees came with them; the warfare for life commenced; the soil yielded readily the nutriment for life the life principle gathered and stored in it, and all seemed well. The deadly vampire, in the shape of the San Jose Scale, came with the trees. The favorable environment for the trees soon started them into flourishing growth and this tender succulent growth created a favorable nidus for the propagation of the dreaded enemy. One by one the trees succumbed just as the

owner was beginning to reap the reward of his labors. The knowledge to recognize this enemy in his trees, and the means of its extermination would have saved this man thousands of dollars. There are means to successfully combat this trouble as there are treatments for all forms of plant disease. The only safety for the agriculturist is in more knowledge, more enlightenment along every line of his work. Appreciate the fact that there is just as certainly a Plant Pathology as there is an Animal Pathology. The laws in each are equally recognizable. A study of nature, even in a cursory way, will give much needed information. Specialists are to be found in Agricultural Colleges and the Department of Agriculture in Washington. When puzzled a call upon either of these agencies will be likely to get a response which will remove the trouble.

If it were possible we would of course rather have all students take the 4 years' course, for in this, theory and practice go hand in hand. They should never be divorced; for one without the other is of necessity of a dwarfed stature. A man with a theory bearing practical results is strongly sustained in his line of work; the practical result puts the seal of accuracy upon the conceived theory. For these reasons we would advise the four years' course; but this being out of the question, by all means take the shorter course.

In this connection permit me to say, that one of our greatest needs to-day is the teaching of the elements of agriculture in our Public Schools. There has been some difficulty in the way of such a course up to this time. Recently, how-

ever, this has been removed. The publication of two books in recent years has reduced agricultural instruction to a pedagogic form, I refer to E. B. Voorhies' and Gulley's "Principle of Agriculture," and I can see no difficulty now standing in the way. I know that a crowded curriculum will be offered as an objection to the introduction, at the same time I would say, drop out something, if needs be, in order that this may take its place.

The 2nd Department to which I would call the attention of your constituency is the Mechanical Department. Here an opportunity is offered for advanced instruction in all departments of this important subject. A new building has been built and equipped for this work and the first year course has been begun. The work speaks for itself. A young man completing this course is equipped for his life's work. His entrance is the beginning of his profession and his departure after four years finds him well trained for the race of life.

Each of the other departments might be passed in review. I am only deterred from same by a want of space.

During the last Legislature two very important bills were passed looking to the agricultural interest of Maryland. 1st. A law creating a Department of Farmers' Institutes. There will be held in each county of the State during the coming year an institute. At this institute there will be lecturers who will thoroughly understand the interests of these separate sections and will call attention to some of the greatest needs of the same. These meetings, it is hoped, will be largely attended, and if attention is given to what is said, much valuable

information will be obtained. 2nd. The law creating a State Entomologist. The need of this is felt in every fruit growing section. These acts of legislation should give much encouragement to our profession, for it bespeaks the fact that the agriculturists are being aroused to the importance of having protection thrown around their calling. The sustaining hand is seen elsewhere in other professions, then why not in this? Surely a calling which plays so large a part in the support of our government; which not only supports our own people in their various vocations, but also sends to the other countries of the world that which is the largest factor in the payment of the balance which stands against us in the balance sheet of nations; I say surely a calling of such importance cannot much longer need the recognition to which its worth entitles it. Passivity, however, rarely meets with success. Active aggression removes obstacles. To know what you want, to have a well defined conception of your rights and then dare maintain them is the rule of procedure. Nothing is so important in giving this as a paper or magazine devoted to the profession. Your magazine has done much good and its province is still further to aid the agriculturist in every department of his work. Those who have carefully read the papers of Messrs. Patterson, Ellzey, Ackworth and Whitney and followed the idea therein laid down are beyond question greatly helped in their work. A good agricultural paper should be found in every country home—and why should not the Maryland Farmer be this weekly or monthly visitor. Through such a medium the agriculturists of the State could exchange views and form plans looking to the protection of the great interests of the profession which represents the basis of the wealth of every nation conditioned as is ours.

PRESERVING BIG GAME.

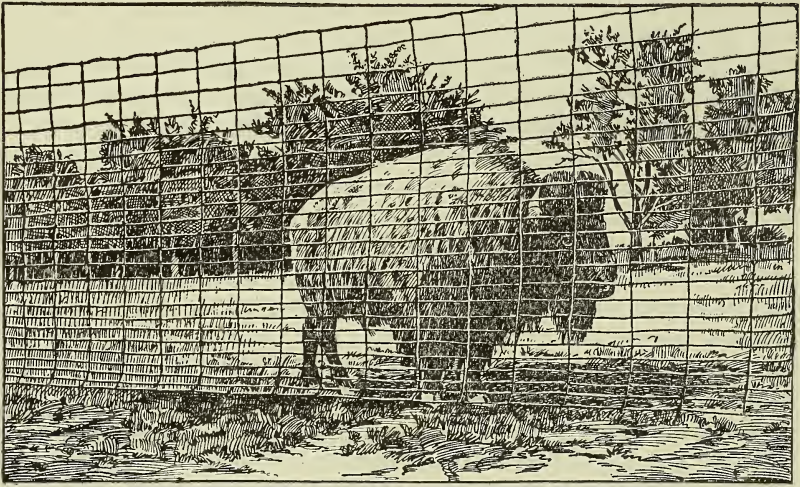
Commendable Instances of Private Enterprise.

The recent death of Austin Corbin, the New England multi-millionaire, at his villa, near Newport, N. H., elicits special interest. Mr. Corbin has the most extensive private preserve for large game that probably exists, covering 25,000 acres in the Blue Mountain Forest. On this magnificent range much of the Page Woven Wire Fence has been used, the works for the manufacture of which exist in this city.

The great financier had adopted the

tain herd, with the condition that none but Page fencing be used to enclose them.

Stimulated by Mr. Corbin's example, the Page people have instituted a zoo of their own. A range of 37 acres has been enclosed, and in this the company has placed a number of deer and elk, with nine bison. These were obtained after considerable trouble and expense, so rare are full-blooded specimens of the American bison becoming. Nero, a superb animal weighing 2,000 pounds, died recently from injuries sustained in its transportation to the Adrian park, and has been mounted together with a beautiful elk, and donated to the museum of Adrian college.



Adrian product in preference to all others. He had given much attention to preserving from extinction the American buffalo; and one of the stipulations submitted for enclosing his New Hampshire domain was that the fence should be proof against attempts to leap it, or break through, on the part of these powerful and agile animals.

Unlike barb wire and analogous devices the Page product is a protection instead of a menace to animals within its enclosure. A short time ago he donated to the park commissioners of New York, a number of bison from his Blue Moun-

Having succeeded so well in coraling the brawny bison, the Page people are now preparing a fence to enclose the elephants in Lincoln park, Chicago, and relieve the animals from the chains which keep them in subjection at the expense of their tempers and physical condition.

The company has also made a tender to the government to enclose a range at Yellowstone park, and save from depredation and loss the few buffalo that remain.

Subscribe to the Maryland Farmer.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ONIONS.

BY G. J. POWERS.

The first item to be considered is the soil. I find that the Bermuda Onion, the onion of most importance to us, prefers a light warm soil, which will hold moisture fairly well. Medium high pine land, with clay sub-soil, I consider the best, though I have raised good onions on medium low, white sand, pine land, and am trying some now on our pine flats. On low lands, the beds must have sufficient ditching and drainage, or the result, unless in case of long continued drouth, will be a failure. After preparing the land by plowing, dragging and bedding, handrake it thoroughly and remove all trash and sticks.

For fertilizer use (if you have it) well composted stable manure, which the chickens have worked over. Broadcast it, and plow it in very shallow with a hand garden plow before you steelrake it. I will not state how much to put on. I have not seen the man in Florida that had enough of it to put too much on. Onions want rich land, and it pays in every instance to have it so. If commercial fertilizer is used, not less than one ton per acre would be advisable. One half ton crush cotton-seed and 500 pounds sulphate of potash, to be applied between the rows and lightly raked in when the onion makes signs of bulbing, should make a fair crop. Other good brands of fertilizer will answer, half to be applied before planting and half during cultivation. The element of potash is important in hummock or reclaimed muck land, to prevent the onions from growing spongy and divided; and especially on sandy land, because it is

almost wholly lacking there. On hummock or muck, the onions will grow large enough, often too large in fact, but without potash in some form, there will often be a cluster of three to six fractional onions instead of one good one, and there will be so many creases and wrinkles, that it will be almost impossible to keep them from rotting during the rainy season, and if shipped to market, they will be a drug on account of their ugly distorted form.

When you buy your seed, be sure to get the genuine imported article. It has not been demonstrated yet, to my knowledge, that the seed grown in this country will produce as good a crop.

If you have only a small patch for home use, take a marker with teeth twelve to fourteen inches apart, make the rows straight, not deeper than a half inch, sow the seed not too thick; a quarter of a pound will answer for a plant of about 2,000 square feet, close by raking lengthwise with a rake, and lightly tap the rows over with the back of the hoe, to keep the air from drying the germs of the sprouting seeds. Never sow before a rain. Wait till a shower firms your beds, and if it does not rain at all, do the next best thing. On a large plat, even as little as one quarter acre, it would pay to use a Planet, Jr., or some other seed drill that does the whole process of seeding, covering, rolling and making the next row in one operation. As soon as your seed comes up, which it should do in not more than a week, and as soon as you can see the rows, if only one inch high, commence cultivation. Never let grass or weeds get the start of you. If you have a double wheel planet, the handiest tool for the purpose, attach

the two hoe blades so as to hoe away from the plants. A good steady hand could put the blades as close as two or three inches together, straddle the wheels of the machine over the rows and skim the surface about an inch deep. This will give the young plants an immediate start.

Never let the grass or weeds have a chance, or the ground get hard or baked, and use hoes and cultivator teeth often and thoroughly. If they get grassy or weedy in the rows, it means to get down on your knees and hand weed them.

When about the thickness of a wheat straw or lead pencil, thin out to four inches, and if your stand is not even, use plants to fill out vacant places. I forgot to mention that the best time to sow is in October, or as soon as the seed can be had. The earlier start you get in the fall, the earlier your onions will be in the spring. I have found that late sown seed will not fill the bushel so well when harvesting comes.

When the onions increase their growth, and you notice that their fibrous roots begin spreading, stop deep cultivation and mostly use the rakes, if you have to stir the soil. Much wet weather, will, of course, increase the amount of work to be done, as with other crops. When the onions have nearly made their bulbs go along the rows and with your foot or the back of the hoe, tread down their tops. It will hasten process of maturing. When the tops are dead and dry, pulling may commence. Do it on dry sunny days. Throw four rows together in a wired row, cure them a day or two, cut off the tops and they are ready for crating and market. Well cured and kept in a cool dry place, in shallow layers, they will keep for six months or

more. With a fair season, the right soil, sufficient manure, good seed and good cultivation, 300 bushels or more could be produced per acre.

Feeding Hogs.

"I used to grind corn and other grain for pigs, but years of experience have taught me that the most I got out of it was hard work," writes John M. Jamison in the Country Gentleman.

"The trouble with the farmer in this matter lies in the fact that he gets an idea into his head and works in that line without any data to show whether he is correct or not; his experiments are one-sided and in the direction of his prejudices. If he thinks ground feed is the thing, he feeds it; but he does not feed another lot on whole grain by the way of comparison, that he may know which is best. Careful experiments have been made in this direction by men who work only to know the facts in the case. So far the summed up evidence is against grinding corn for pigs. Pig feeders who feed meal lose sight of one very important fact. When a pig eats meal, whether wet or dry, he does it hastily. If wet the moisture connected with it cannot take the place of saliva as a digestive agent. If dry it is eaten too quickly for the meal to become thoroughly saturated with the saliva. When a pig is fed on whole corn in the proper manner his mouth is filled with saliva in anticipation of the enjoyable morsel when he comes to it, and as he grinds the corn you can notice the saliva escaping from his mouth. All the corn that he grinds himself is thoroughly dampened with saliva before it is swallowed. When meal is fed, whether slop or dry, it is almost impossible to prevent some waste. When

corn is fed whole all can be saved, for a properly fed pig will gather the last grain. But if the meal is worked out of the trough it is in the main lost, or if slop is thrown out is also lost. If a pig does not get out of whole corn all there is in it, it is because of some mistake on the part of the feeder, and is not the fault of the grain. It is folly to expect a pig to do well on corn alone in dead of winter or heat of summer; but if he has some other food with it of less carbonaceous nature, he will get more from the corn and thrive better. The food properties of corn are not changed by grinding; it is still corn, whether it is served as meal, mush or slop. The only animal of the hog kind that I should think of grinding corn for would be aged sows that have worn out their teeth by years of grain grinding, and I am doubtful if they would pay the miller and labor bill. In these hard times it is well for the pig feeder to give these things some thought. If the pig will not pay for shelling the corn and taking it to the mill, why pay the miller toll for grinding?"

Subsoiling and Drainage.

A correspondent of the Farm and Fireside says: "The Missouri Experiment Station reports that subsoiling did not have any appreciable influence on the crop, even on well drained land. That there are two sides to the subsoiling question no one who is well informed will deny, and it is still very doubtful whether it can be relied on to help crops to any great extent. My own opinion is that it is positive damage to crops where there is gravelly subsoil, and the effect is problematical in any other soil, as the turn of the weather may be such

that to subsoil will be a positive damage to the coming crop. If the land is well drained all the effects claimed for subsoiling may be obtained permanently and the labor of draining thoroughly once is not as much as the extra labor required to subsoil every year. It is true that there are seasons when subsoiling is beneficial on certain soils, but no man can foretell at plowing time what the season is going to be, and therefore, he cannot tell what the result will be at the time of harvest."

The Small Flock.

A small flock of 30 or 40 sheep can be kept on the farm with little or no expense, and will prove profitable in nearly every case. Here is what John Williamson, of Iowa, says in the Farm, Stock and Home: "I have a snug little farm of 160 acres, and among my stock will always be found from 30 to 50 sheep. My little flock and I are great friends, and I would not think of getting on without them. Nothing I raise or grow pays me better, and but possibly one other thing pays me so well—my really good dairy cows. I find it difficult to figure that the wool and mutton I get costs enough to pay for counting, for the sheep eat what would be wasted. It seems to me that the farm home is not complete without a flock of sheep. I believe that 'whistling girls and a flock of sheep are the best things a farmer can keep.'"

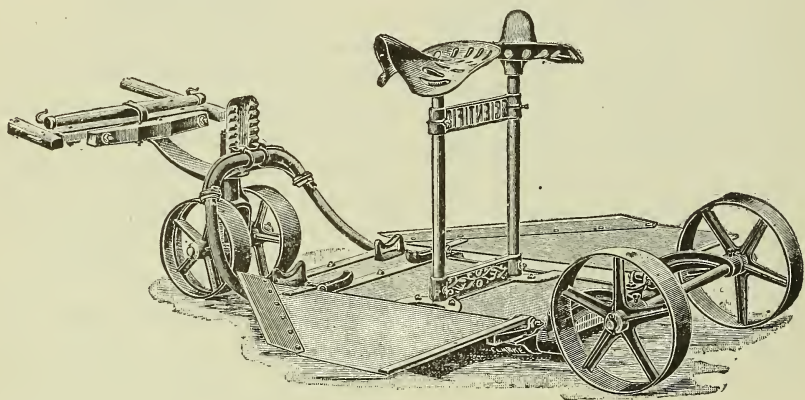
Fruit Evaporators.

The American Mfg. Co., Waynesboro, Pa., will upon request, mail its "Red Book" treatise, worth its weight in gold, to any fruit grower.

A New Use for Corn Fodder.

An eastern man has found a new use for the corn stalk. The ordinary stalk or fodder is taken and the leaves or blades first removed by machinery, and by another process, the pith or inside of the stalk is separated from the shell or outside. This pith is taken and after being subjected to hydraulic pressure is packed in the coffer dams of vessels, and it is claimed that it is next to impossible to sink a vessel prepared with this material; for even should it be penetrated

been established at Owensboro, Ky., for the manufacture of this material, they having purchased last fall all the corn fodder procurable for miles around that neighborhood; and it is the intention we understand, of the inventor to establish many plants this season at different points in the west. In making his experiments the inventor came to Ohio and used a Scientific Corn Harvester for cutting the corn and scientific mills are used in the manufacture of the pith. We publish herewith a cut of this Scientific Harvester, which has been



SCIENTIFIC HARVESTER.

by a ball the pith or cellulose, as it is called, would rapidly swell up by absorption of the water and stop the leak long enough, at least, for repairs to be made, or for the vessel to reach a place of safety. The Government experiments have proven this to be a fact and it is a wonderful invention and opens a new field entirely for the use of corn fodder, which is likely to result to the profit of the farmer, as large amounts of fodder will be used in the preparation of this pith. One large concern has already

proven to be entirely practical for handling the fodder, and this new use of it will naturally make increased demand, and as it will be needed quickly, it behooves every "up to date" farmer not only to cut all his fodder, but to have proper machinery to do it quickly and cheaply. We can urge this even though all the fodder should be used at home. It's the practical and economical thing to do. The Foss Mfg. Co., of Springfield, O., manufacture the machine and will be glad to give further particulars.

Dairy Farming.

The Field, for July 23th, publishes an excellent article by Mr. Gilbert Murray on the position and prospects of dairy farming. "Every department of the dairy industry has been overshadowed by a cloud of depression, the probable result of various causes, and not due, as is generally supposed, to over-production. We gather from the agricultural returns for 1895, that the increase of cows in milk and in calf in Great Britain was only 26,000. Probably not more than one-half of these were in milk during the past year. If the assumption be admissible, the increase in the output of dairy products could have little effect on the markets, at least in the department of the raw products of milk and cream. The principal cause of the lessened consumption of milk and cream is the low standard of quality, and, among the middle classes, a scare as to the danger of conveying the germs tuberculosis and other diseases of a transmissible character. The price of milk is what the producers themselves choose to make it, the great middle class, and even the artisans and working classes are all willing to pay a fair price for a pure fluid, containing an average percentage of fat. Give them a reasonable guarantee as to this, and not only will the consumption rapidly increase, but prices will harden. I look upon the radiator as a mechanical invention that will revolutionize the whole system of dairying. By the use of the inexpensive invention, milk and its products are completely sterilized, the vitality of every microbe or germ of disease is completely sterilized, and the milk may be used by the most delicately-constituted individual, whether young or old."

Value of Liquid Manure.

It was found at the North Carolina station that 90 per cent. of the total fertilizing constituents contained in the food consumed by fattening steers was excreted in the manure. In other words, only 10 per cent. of the plant food or fertilizing value of the cotton-seed and meal was lost by running them through beef creatures. Of these fertilizing elements, about half were voided in the urine and half in the dung. It appeared that the liquid manure was specially rich in potash as well as nitrogen, while much of the phosphoric acid was contained in the solid excrement. The average value of the liquid manure per day for five animals was over 7 cents, against less than 6 cents for solid dung for the same time and animal. In other words, the liquid part was worth more than the solid excrement, yet on too many farms this most valuable part of the manure is never saved.

Effect of Barnyard Manure.

Prof. H. W. Beal in Farmer's Bulletin No. 21, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says :

"Barnyard manure is probably the most effective means at the disposal of the farmer to permanently improve his soil. No other fertilizer possesses to so great a degree the power of restoring worn soils to productiveness and giving them lasting fertility. It accomplishes this result, however, not so much by the actual fertilizing constituents which it supplies as by improving the physical properties of the soil, increasing the amount of humus, which is generally deficient in worn soils, improving its texture, and increasing its water-absorb-

ing and water holding power. Experiments have shown that the influence of manure may be perceptible twenty years after application. Observations at Rothamsted, England, during forty years on barley unmanured, manured continuously, and manured during the first twenty years, only showed that there was gradual exhaustion and reduction of produce without manure, and gradual accumulation and increase of produce with the annual application of barnyard manure. But when the application was stopped, although the effect of the residue from the previous applications was very marked, it somewhat rapidly diminished, notwithstanding that calculation showed an enormous accumulation of nitrogen as well as other constituents."

American Machinery in Ireland.

In the advance sheets of Consular Reports sent out by the U. S. Department of State we find the following from Consul Newton B. Ashby, in regard to American machinery in Ireland:

The Royal Dublin Agricultural Society held its spring show in the society's grounds at Ballsbridge, Dublin, in April. The shows of this society partake in their nature of a state fair, and are open to competitors from all parts of the United Kingdom. The spring show is especially devoted to agriculture, specialty being made of breeding-stock exhibits, farm machinery and implements, and seeds.

The exhibits in the section devoted to farm machinery, implements, and tools were very numerous and ranged through an almost complete list of all kinds finding a market in Ireland. I was especially interested in noting the machinery of

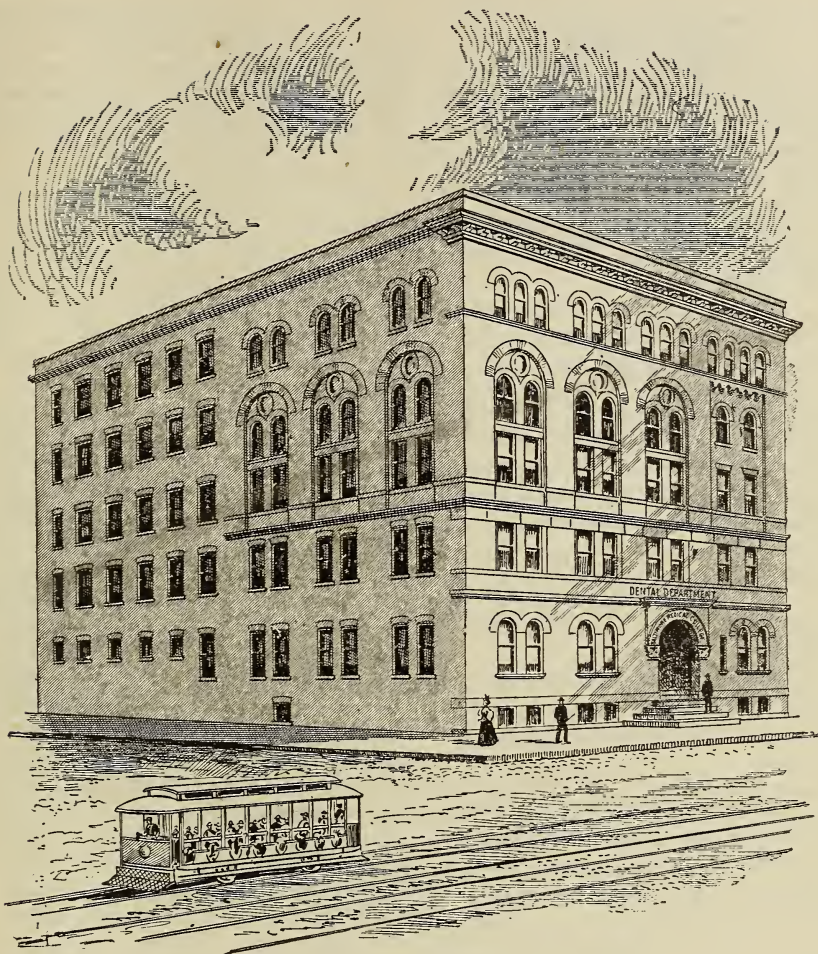
American make and comparing it with its competitors of Irish and English manufacture. As a rule, the English and Irish manufactures are much heavier in make and more clumsy in appearance than the same sorts of American machinery. I was told by some of the exhibitors that this was due to the fact that the iron and steel of American manufacture were tougher than that of English, and that a bar of American steel would stand a much heavier strain than a bar of English steel of the same weight and thickness. Whether such statements are true, I have no means of knowing; but although it may be true, I am of the opinion that the lighter make of American machinery discourages its sale in this country, and that, should our American manufacturers study the prejudices of farmers in Ireland and follow the more clumsy fashion of the homemade machinery, they would improve their sales thereby. In harvesters there is also required a greater width of canvas and of binder platform than is common in the American manufacture. This is required both because of the length of straw and the habit of taking as much of the straw as possible from the field.

Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, tooth ache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp-colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,
2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,
Baltimore, Md.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.



**DENTAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

We give herewith an illustration of the new building of the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College, located on Howard St., above Madison. The entire College Building has recently been erected at a cost of \$200,000, and is one of the most complete, in all departments, of any institution of the kind in our country.

As will be seen by the illustration, the Dental Building is five stories and is

well lighted on every side by an abundance of windows, while within, the rooms have all the modern facilities for the most complete instruction in dentistry, including both lectures, and practical work in the laboratory.

The Dean is J. W. Smith, D. D. S., and the most eminent professors compose the faculty, lecturers, clinical instructors and demonstrators to the number of forty, who rank also among our most distinguished practitioners. The regular winter course begins Oct. 1, 1896. See advertisement page 4.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

The Iowa Station finds corn meal and ground oats better than oil meal to add to skim-milk for calves.

The preparation of the seed bed is one of the most important matters connected with growing crops.

It is said that the growing of raspberries profitably, requires a smaller amount of labor than strawberries.

The Nebraska Farmer states that Dr. Peters is meeting with uniform success in vaccinating hogs to prevent cholera.

A machine invented by Mr. Salenius, a Swedish engineer, makes butter in about a minute from sterilized milk direct.

A half hour spent in learning the structure and working principles of a piece of machinery may save a year's wear on the machine.

Humus is formed in the soil from manure or other decomposing material, and its presence is noticed in the appearance of the crops.

It is claimed that there are some 3,000 varieties of grass, but a dozen will include all that are generally cultivated for stock feed.

A cow whose teats are flat at the ends is likely to be an easy milker. Easy milking counts for much for the farmer who believes that time is money.

Bran is down to a very low point, and the feeders should improve the opportunity to put their stock in the best condition. Remember that in the bran is muscle, bone and health.

Loss of hair is natural to some horses, just as there are people whose hair is very thin while they are in good health. Keep the legs clean by means of soap, water, and a brush, and rub into the roots of the hair, after being well dried, a little vaseline.

Sparrows, it is said, will not touch bearded wheat, so that is the variety those who dread these little depredators should sow. They do a great deal of mischief, no doubt, but those who grow bad crops of wheat should not lay their poor returns entirely to the sparrows.

Farming is a more comprehensive thing than merely looking after the crop in hand. The relation of the crop to the stored fertility in the land is quite as important as the amount or value of the crop in the market. Plan for the crop, and look ahead to the effect of it upon the field.

Stirring the soil in warm weather makes it warmer by admitting the outside air. It also stimulates decomposition of any valuable matter the soil contains, and thus directly adds to the available supply of fertility. Unless the cultivator is kept busy, manure makes the weeds grow as well as the crop.

When you want to lift a sheep let one person put his arm about the neck, being careful not to choke it, and another going behind lift by the flanks with each hand. In this way no strain will be brought upon the stomach or the hinder parts. It is the only safe way to carry a sheep. A pig may be carried in the same way, lifting behind, but by the ears in front.

Take the harness off the horses at noon; remove the collars so that the shoulders may become cool. Brush them thoroughly, and wipe the collars clean before replacing them. It would give your horses the full benefit of the night's rest, give them a good cleaning up every evening. They will feel and rest better by having the sweat and dust all rubbed off. The cleaner the horse's shoulders are kept the less liable they are to become sore. In very many cases it is dirt under the collars that injures the shoulders. It is easier to prevent than cure.

Manure should be carefully spread. Wherever a forkful is thrown from the load, or from the heap, it should be with a sort of twirling swing of the fork, so that the manure will scatter. If the throw is simply a straight one the forkful will all fall in one place. When the work is done the manure will lie in many little heaps rather than in fragments scattered all over the ground. The former mode of spreading will produce grain in bunches and the latter will produce an even stand. Here again mind and muscle must go out with every forkful that is scattered.

For the Maryland Farmer.

INSECT PESTS.

**The New and Important Law of Maryland
for the Destruction and Control of Insect
Pests and Plant Diseases,
Duties and Penalties of Nurserymen.**

BY W. G. JOHNSON,

Professor of Entomology, Md. Agr. Col., and
State Entomologist.

I desire to call the attention of the readers of your paper to an Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland and approved April 2nd, 1896, known as the "Trees and Nursery Stock Law." The law is a very important one, and provides for the appointment of a State Entomologist by the Governor every two years, who shall be one of the Professors at the Maryland Agricultural College, and whose duty it shall be to inspect all nurseries in the State with a view of detecting the presence of the dreaded San Jose Scale, Yellows, Rossette, or any other injurious insect, or plant disease, that might prove harmful to the fruit interests of this State. Detecting any injurious insect, or plant disease, in any nursery in the State, the entomologist is required to notify the owner, and suggest remedies for the destruction of such insect or disease. If the owner does not take such steps in the time specified for the extermination of the pests, he lays himself liable to a fine of one dollar for every tree, plant, or vine so affected when shipped from his nursery. The entomologist, in such case, shall enter the nursery thus affected, apply the necessary remedies for the destruction of pests, and employ all necessary assistance at the expense of the owner.

Every nurseryman, or seller of trees, within this State is required to send on each and every package shipped or delivered, as well as transmit to the pur-

chaser by mail, a written or printed certificate signed by him that the whole, or every part of such stock or goods, have been examined by the State, or Government Entomologist, and that the same is entirely free from insect pests and plant diseases. A failure to furnish such certificate shall render him liable to the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every such shipment or delivery without such certificate.

Any nurseryman, fruit grower, or agriculturist in this State, who knows or has good reasons to believe that his trees, plants, or vines are infested by any injurious insect, or plant disease, can call the entomologist for such inspection and information as he may desire; and it shall be the duty of the State officer to instruct the owner how to use the remedies he recommends.

Whenever the State Entomologist shall examine any trees, plants, vines or nursery stock in this State, and finds them free from insect pests and plant disease, he shall give the owner a certificate to that effect, and shall file a similar certificate with the Governor of the State and with the President of the Maryland Agricultural College, which certificate shall at all times be subject to public inspection.

Every package of trees, plants, or vines shipped into this State from any other State, shall be plainly labeled on the outside with the name of the consignor, the name of the consignee, the contents, and a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a State or Government officer, and that the material contained therein is free from insect pests and plant diseases. If any shipment of trees, plants or vines is made

into this State, from any other State, without such certificate plainly affixed, the fact may be reported to any Justice of the Peace of this State, who shall issue a summons for the consignee of such package, and the agent, if he be known, to appear before him on a certain day, to show why such package should not be seized as being in violation of the law. If the Justice is satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been violated, he shall order the agent or consignee to return the package to the shipper or consignor, unless the agent or consignee shall have the trees, plants or vines examined by the Entomologist of this State, and he shall certify and furnish certificate that the material is free from insect pests and plant diseases. If the agent or consignee shall fail to return such packages to the shipper, or to have such stock examined by the State Entomologist, the Justice can direct the constable or sheriff to burn and destroy all the material that has been shipped into this State in violation of law.

Every person in this State who buys or contemplates buying trees, plants or vines, this fall or next spring, should bear in mind the provisions of this Act, and see that the law is enforced. The recent introduction of the dreadful San Jose Scale into this State on nursery stock from other States, should be a deep sounding alarm to every horticulturist, agriculturist, or other person buying trees, plants or vines. The pest has been located in eight counties in this State already, and in every case has been traced to the nursery from which the stock came. Few people, indeed, realize what a scourge this insect is. One of the most successful and prominent fruit

growers of this State told me recently that he would give fifteen hundred dollars cash if his orchard was free from this scale. Last year he spent nearly four hundred dollars fighting it, and will, in all probability, spend as much more this fall and winter. It is certainly the "prince of orchard pests," and can be kept in check, when once established in an orchard, only by the most persistent and energetic system of spraying. I inspected an orchard in Charles county recently, in which about fifteen hundred peach trees were planted five years ago, and found fully one half the orchard dead, the trees being covered from the roots to the topmost branches with this insect pest. All the remaining trees are infested more or less, and the entire orchard is doomed to speedy destruction. Such orchards as these are sources of infestation and every effort will be made to have the badly infested trees dug up and burned, and the others sprayed.

This is only one of the thousands of injurious insects that inflict great damage to our crops. Let us work hand in hand to exterminate those plant and insect pests, already in our State, and prevent the introduction of others from outside sources. It will give me pleasure to visit any portion of the State where any insect pest or plant disease threatens damage to growing crops, and suggest the easiest and best remedies for their suppression. Again, let me urge the buyer of nursery stock to insist on a certificate from the proper official that the stock is absolutely free from plant and insect pests. Any person within this State receiving stock this fall or next spring, without the proper certificate attached, will do me a great favor

by sending me notice, and I will make the necessary examination of such material. Every individual, alive to his own interests, will insist on the enforcement of this law to the letter.

For the Maryland Farmer.

CORN GROWING.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

Farmers will have noticed that corn will wilt from the same cause differently. In other words there seems to be no fixed relation between either the temperature or the moisture at which it will do so. Perhaps the safest and best rule to follow is, to notice the condition of the soil where it is planted and cultivate accordingly. A very acute, observing farmer of over 20 years successful corn cultivation, once remarked to us that "one of the best crops he ever raised was one in which he was satisfied the corn roots were never wet from the time it was planted until the fodder was saved." Another rule was that "when it promised well early, it rarely turned out well," and this year here adds emphasis to the declaration. The last number of the Experiment Station Record adds the force of careful, painstaking observation to these facts. When oats and peas were planted it was found the maximum yield of green and dry substance in oats was when the soil contained 26.57 per cent. moisture, and of peas when it was 30.11 per cent. On April 5th, oats with 5 per cent. moisture "wilted"; on 12th, with the same amount they continued to grow, and on June 25th, it fell to 3 per cent. without killing the plants.

On May 29th, peas lived with only 3 per cent. moisture, on June 12 "wilted" with 5 per cent.

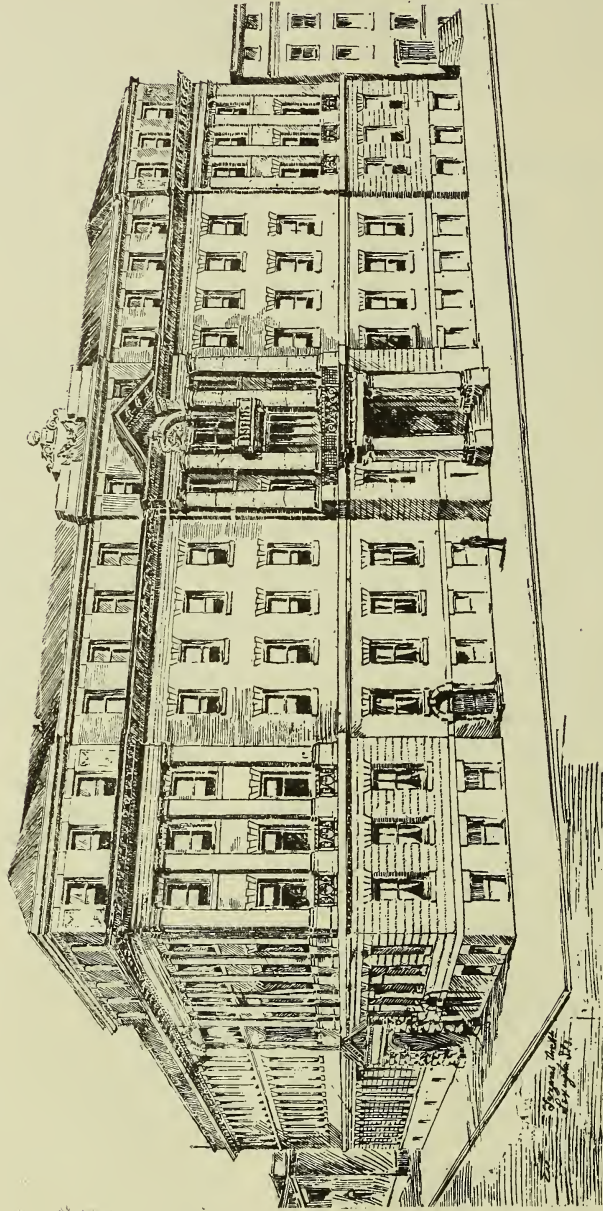
In this section where corn is the main crop and where for the last six years half a crop has even failed to be raised, the rainfall for the crop season, April to October, has varied from 26.40 in. '91, to 13.34 in. '93. Last year was a good crop year and it was 23.40 in. The thermometer ranged from 65.7 in '91, to 70.2 in '95. The humidity in '95 was 73.8 per cent. and 78.6 per cent. in '90, and the average of 6 years 74.4 per cent.

These figures deserve serious and close study. There can be no question that we can keep or lessen the moisture of the soil by cultivation. If so, having a record before us, we ought to be able to form a reasonable calculation of the temperature, rainfall and general humidity of the air for the ensuing crop season, and govern ourselves accordingly.

It is a matter of profound regret that our "Farmers' Institutes" as mapped out, have no one as yet to speak on this obscure, little understood question of soil physics, that even in its infancy promises to increase crops, save manure, and lessen labor. The vacancy should be filled at once.

Money Made In a Minute.

I have not made less than sixteen dollars any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from five to eight dollars a day selling cream, and from seven to ten dollars selling Freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Anyone can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from ten to fifteen dollars a day. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day or if you wish they will hire you on a salary.



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The New Hospital Building.

Among the earliest chartered colleges in our country we must record this well known institution, The University of Maryland — 1807 — and it has stood among the very first as a progressive and thorough educational power. Although it has all the various departments belonging to a University, in this article we are intending to confine our remarks to the Medical Department. We do this because of the fact that the New Hospital Building has attracted our particular attention.

It is doubtful whether the people of our own State are aware of the facts which should be known to every Marylander in connexion with this institution of Medical learning. It was the first School of Medicine to make dissection compulsory with its students, to establish a separate chair of Diseases of Women and Children, to institute instruction in Dentistry and to make a specialty of Eye and Ear diseases. It stood foremost also in providing its own hospital where its students would be brought practically in contact with cases of every description, thus affording an experience seldom to be gained elsewhere during the first years of instruction. It is of this hospital and its enlargement and great improvement we would now make record. See illustration.

The present improvements will double the capacity of the hospital and bring to it all the latest improvements approved by modern experience. The heating and ventilation will be as nearly perfect as science can make them, and all the water will be thoroughly filtered before using.

The students will be provided with an amphitheatre on the 3d and 4th floors, which will accommodate over 300, and separate stairway from the street to this amphitheatre is provided in addition to the main stairway, and also two elevators are in the building. What is much needed will be the large parlor on the 4th floor for the use of convalescents. Nine wards are to be provided—one for special gynecological cases. On the whole, it will be one of the most complete modern hospitals in the country, in connexion with a School of Medicine.

The Hospital will be completed by March, 1897, and until then ample accommodation will be provided for all cases in the neighborhood of the University.

The architect is Wm. M. Ellicott, Jr., of this city, and the contractor is Edgar M. Noel. The location is Greene and Lombard streets.

If space permitted, we would be glad to give the names of the faculty, attending physicians and assistants; but as they number about 40, we must be content to state that they are among the most prominent resident physicians in our city.

Nitrogen or Pure Cultivation Bacteria.

Dr. Nobbe, of Saxony, endeavored to solve the problem how to supply bacteria effectively in a more consolidated form, and at a meeting of the German Agricultural Society last February, the announcement was made that his work had culminated in the production, on a commercial scale, of bacteria for agricultural purposes and also that arrangements had

been entered into with one of the largest firms of chemical manufacturers in Germany, whereby the preparation of special inoculating substances for particular leguminous crops would be carried on perpetually. On ascertaining this, the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society directed Dr. Voelcker to proceed to Germany and obtain all the information possible to be derived on the matter. He found that the method adopted by Nobbe was that known as pure cultivation. "The contents of the nodules of the particular plants were used for inoculating in the usual way, a plate of specially prepared gelatine and the organisms were cultivated on it. A second plate was inoculated from one of the colonies so formed and the organism again cultivated. This was repeated successively until finally a 'pure cultivation' was obtained of the organism believed to be the one peculiar to the particular plant, and the one by which nodules were formed and the plant was enabled to assimilate the pure nitrogen of the atmosphere." Dr. Voelcker states that there have been prepared and put on the market inoculating specifics for as many as 17 field crops, including peas, vetches, beans, lupins, red and white clovers, alsike, trifolium, cow grass, trefoil, lucerne, sainfoin, and serradilla. The nitrogen is supplied in glass bottles which hold from 8 to 10 ounces, and is in the form of gelatine. The contents of one bottle only costs about half-a-crown and are sufficient for securing the inoculation of about half-an-acre of land. There are two methods of application, the first for inoculating the seed direct, and the second for inoculating the soil. In the former the gelatine in the bottle

is mixed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint water in a vessel, and the seed steeped therewith so that every seed be moistened. The seed should then be mixed with dry sand or fine earth from the field which is to be sown. The other way of inoculating the soil itself is preferred. Half-a-hundred-weight of earth taken from the field has the contents of the bottle thoroughly incorporated with it, a great deal more water being employed than for inoculating the seed. The earth is afterwards dried and distributed evenly over the surface of the field. Dr. Voelcker brought back some of the nitrogen and has already commenced experiments at Woburn upon small plots, of nearly all the crops above mentioned. The discoveries made are likely to throw great light on the clover sickness. The German chemists are not yet thoroughly assured whether it is to be traced to the want of nodules and the bacteria which can now be supplied or to nematodes, but they will not rest satisfied until they find out.—J. D.—*The Agricultural Economist, Eng.*

Baltimore Nurseries.

Now the fall season is close at hand, when those who intend planting are commencing to prepare the ground, it is as well to remind our readers that the Franklin Davis Nursery Co., the offices of which are at the Cor. of Baltimore and Paca Sts., Balto, has 400 acres in nursery stocks, 100 acres in orchards, 100 acres in small fruits, comprising apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, &c. All the new varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, &c., in fact everything pertaining to their line in greater variety than any other house in the State. As the Franklin Davis Nursery Co. is sure to be pressed by orders later on, send in your orders early to insure prompt fulfillment.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

SEPTEMBER 1896.

Best plants of the blackberry and red raspberry are obtained by cutting strong vigorous roots in pieces four or five inches long and planting about eight inches apart in drills.

Good plants are thus made in one season. Sucker plants coming up around the hill or between the rows, are also used and make good plants if carefully dug and a portion of the cross root retained.

New plants of the black-raspberry are obtained by covering the tips with two or three inches of moist dirt, and leaving until spring.

Cuttings of the currant, gooseberry and grape may be made as soon as the leaves drop.

New growth should be selected and cut in pieces about eight inches long.

The cuttings may be set out at once, eight inches apart in rows, leaving one bud above ground, or they may be tied in bundles, buried in sand and kept from frost until ready for setting in the spring.

Good plants are also made by layering, bending the new growth to the ground and covering to the tip with moist dirt.

This is the surest and best method, especially with gooseberries which are hard to propagate from cuttings. All cuttings should be placed in rich, well prepared soil and thoroughly cultivated the following season. In severe climates protect in winter with a mulch of coarse manure or straw.

There are some advantages in propagating your own plants. You can continue those varieties that do best in your particular locality and soil. You can transplant them as soon as your ground is properly prepared. You can use more care in transplanting and fill in the missing hills at leisure.

The care of young and tender plants, as with young and helpless animals, creates a personal interest and love for them, which insures better protection in the future.

If, however, you have not this natural personal interest within you—no affection for

the things cared for—then trust the work to other hands—you will not succeed.

It is no doubt cheaper to buy plants from reliable growers, and if the work is to be simply mechanical and for dollars and cents only, then do not try to propagate small fruit plants.

The fruit garden should be a source of pleasure, profit, inspiration, devotion.

It should be one of the strong ties that bind us to home ever after.

When such a garden is located on the farm a general improvement in all agricultural surroundings quickly follows.

M. A. THAYER.
Sparta, Wis.

The Place to Obtain a Business Education.

It is a pleasure as well as a duty to inform our many readers of one of the most meritorious Educational Institutions in this country. The superiority of the course of Business Training which can be obtained at the Eaton and Burnett Business College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting, N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles Sts., is clearly demonstrated by what has been done in the past, in thoroughly and practically qualifying young men and women for the various positions in commercial houses, banks and corporations which they are now filling with so much credit to themselves, and honor to the College.

The faculty are men of experience, ability and pre-eminently fitted for the position as guardians and teachers.

How A Woman Paid Her Debts.

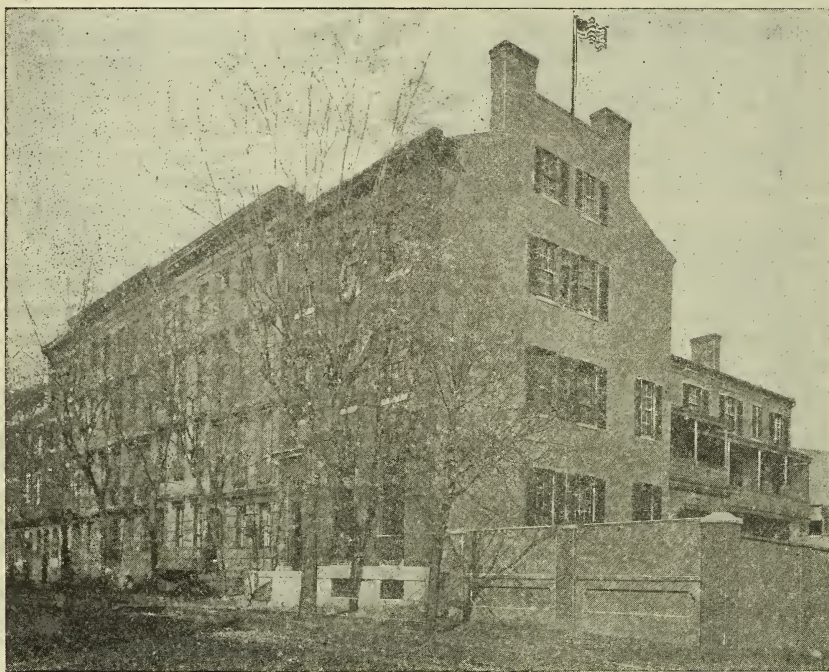
A lady in Lexington says: "I am out of debt, and thanks to the Dishwasher business. In the past six weeks I have made \$530.00. Every housekeeper wants a Dishwasher, and any intelligent person can sell them with big profit to himself. The Dishwasher is lovely, you can wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes, and without wetting your hands. You can get particulars by addressing, The Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. There is big money in the business for an agent. I expect to clear \$4,000 the coming year. I need the money, why not make it. Miss C. E.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL.

Thirty-two years ago on the corner of Lombard and Eutaw streets, in the Friend's Meeting House, Eli M. Lamb founded the "Friend's Elementary and High School," and from the first it gave rich promise of a broad field of intellectual usefulness, which it in a great

These are filled with all the most modern of educational appliances, and parents can rest assured that the minds of their children will be carefully trained and properly developed.

The Friend's School was the first in the city of Baltimore to adopt the Kindergarten and was also the first to attempt co-education. The success with



FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

measure created for itself. Year by year its excellent work manifested itself and as its influence broadened, its scope increased, until it was found necessary to secure more commodious quarters. These were obtained and the school continued to prosper until the present time, where, on the corner of McCulloh and Preston streets, three large buildings are occupied.

which it has met in these pioneer endeavors is amply attested by the large numbers of its students who have made names for themselves in the colleges and universities of the country. The curriculum, framed and personally directed by the principal, is one of the most complete and wisely chosen that has ever been submitted to the public

by an educational institution, and the large wealth of over thirty years experience of Mr. Lamb marks the school as one of the most desirable co-educational institutions in the State.

It is the only school in the city that can take a child from the Kindergarten age (four years) and follow its intellectual development until it is ready to enter college. To all thinking people this is a most valuable desideratum, and few places of learning can offer the same advantages. Another valuable acquisition to the student is the certificate granted upon graduation. This certificate is accepted by the Johns Hopkins and other universities and the holder is admitted thereto without further examination.

The physical development of the pupils of the Friend's school has been provided for by the establishment of a well equipped gymnasium which is in charge of competent instructors.

The library of reference, History, Biography and Travel, as well as the standard authors in fiction, numbering four thousand volumes, has been carefully selected, and is one of the most comprehensive of its size in the State. The corps of teachers and assistants have been chosen with regard to their efficiency and are thorough exponents of the different branches; and the kindly fatherly interest of the principal in the students, is the same to-day as it was thirty-two years ago.

Filthy Way of Feeding Hogs.

The causes of three-fourths of the diseases of hogs are owing to the way they are fed and taken care of. Some farmers have their hogs shut up in a pen or small

lot, and there they keep them probably without shelter or even a bed to sleep on. Their food is thrown on the ground wet or dry, where it is sometimes so muddy that they can hardly get around. Still they continue to throw the corn into this same mud, and probably half of it is tramped under foot where they cannot get it without rooting it out. This mud becomes so filthy and offensive that it can be smelled for twenty rods, and even when the hogs are dressed it can be smelled at the legs of the dressed porker.—*Swine Breeders' Gazette*.

Ground Moles in Sugar Beet Cultivation.

When farmers take upon themselves the destruction of ground moles, they little realize that they are working against their own interest. The animals live entirely upon insects and can devour in twenty-four hours several times their own weight, leaving all vegetable matter alone. If the surface of the soil shows indication of their presence, it may be declared in advance that they have found on their passage through the substrata the requisite food for their maintenance, which in the case of beet cultivation generally means white worms. These would have subsequently come to the surface and partially destroy a crop of beets. That rows of roots have suffered from ground moles is insignificant in comparison with acres of beets that would have been victims of insect ravages. It frequently happens that the tiller prides himself upon the success of his beet crop, while his neighbor, suggests the Sugar Beet (journal), has been less fortunate when the real cause may have been that in the latter case the ground moles have been destroyed and in the former they were left to themselves.

For the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The bicycle has reached the Soudan; at last accounts there were two in use there.

France has decided to admit foreign wheat free of duty for the present.

Thirty-two states in the Union now have laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of butter.

Mulhall, the English statistician, says the wealth of the United States amounts to \$64,120,000,000. Great Britain comes next with \$47,000,000.

President Cleveland has appointed a scientific commission to investigate the condition of the fur seals in the North Pacific and Behring Sea.

Senator Stewart says there are over 50,000,000 silver dollars in actual circulation, and \$256,000,000 in silver certificates, redeemable only in silver dollars.

An umbrella covered with a transparent material has been invented in England, enabling the holder to see where he is going when he holds it before his face.

The Duryea Motor Company will have a fast horseless wagon ready to compete in the races at the Providence fair in September. There are five races, each for \$1,000.

When distant hills, mountains, or buildings, seem near at hand, the sign is for rain; the air being full of moisture causes these objects to appear nearer than at other times.

Japan has an agricultural college with which are associated 400 acres of ground, on which are large barns and other buildings. There are 150 thoroughbred cows of several European breeds.

For the first thirteen days of August the deficit of the government was over \$11,000,000, that is to say, says the N. Y. Journal, the government is running behind at the rate of \$1,000,000, per day—more than a million if Sunday is left out.

The medical department of the War Office of the British government considers

that the Roentgen rays are so practical that two sets of Roentgen ray apparatus have been sent up the Nile to be used by the army surgeons in locating bullets in soldiers and to determine the extent of fractures.

A monster steamship for the Hamburg American line is being built at the Vulcan shipyard, in Bredin, near Stettin, Germany. It has a length of 625 feet on the water line. The engines will have 27,000 horse power and a speed of 22 knots is expected.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, the highest judicial dignitary of the realm, next to the Lord Chancellor, with his wife and daughter, arrived at New York by the steamer Umbria, Aug. 15th. The Lord Chief Justice comes for pleasure and recreation.

Piles from 100 to 105 ft. long are being used by the Tacoma Land Co., of Tacoma, Wash., in replacing a portion of its sea wall with a pile and stringer wharf. The water is 30 ft. deep and the outer row of piles range from 100 to 150 ft. in length. 10 in. diameter at the tip and 22 in. at the butt.

Mr. Horace C. Hovey, in an article on the making of mammoth caves, published in the Scientific American says, thus our conclusion is established "that Mammoth Cave was made not by earthquakes, nor by whirl pools, with pebbles for teeth, but almost solely by the chemical and mechanical action of water."

Firthrop Nansen, the Arctic explorer, reached latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes—nearly twice as far beyond Lockwood and Brainerd, as they went beyond Hendrik, Hudson in 1607. Between Nansen's furthest point and that ultimate goal of endeavor, there is a gap of only 226 geographical or 263 statute miles.

The McCormick binder continues to add to its long list of triumphs, the latest being achieved on French soil, where McCormick's new open end steel binder has been twice classed first in competition with several well-known makers. The first trial took place at Roye on July 5th, and the second at Cereil on July 15th, the McCormick carrying all before it on each occasion.

MT. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

On this page is presented an etching of the buildings of Mt. St. Joseph's College, which is at Irvington, Station D, Baltimore, Md. The illustration is a good one, as any one who should visit Mt. St. Joseph's will readily see. This college has been in corporate existence since 1876, and is thus in its 20th year of usefulness. It is entirely in control

and long piazzas stretch from end to end of the building; bowling alleys and a gymnasium are provided for exercise in winter, and a large field of many acres in extent affords ample space for out-of-door sports, not the least among which is swimming, which can be indulged in at a pool over three hundred feet long, which is fed by a running stream of water.



of the Xaverian Brothers, and has been most successful, in fact, but few institutions in the State can point to its graduates with more pride than can St. Joseph's. The buildings are spacious and well ventilated. In the preparatory department the class rooms are bright and abundantly lighted, and the dormitories fitted with all modern sanitary conveniences, while large play rooms

The course of study pursued are commercial, scientific and classical, and each system is complete. The faculty numbering among its members some of the best known instructors among the Xaverian Brothers. In the Collegiate Department, which is in a separate building, all modern educational appliances are in use, and a systematically thorough course of instruction pursued. All the

usual collegiate honors and degrees are conferred on those successfully passing the examinations. Full information will be gladly given by Brother Joseph, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Handling Quinces.

Quinces may be gathered as they ripen in such a manner as to prolong the season very much. No fruit needs more careful handling—even a thumb mark becomes a dark spot in a short time. For shipping to a distant market in considerable quantities, probably no package is more satisfactory than the ordinary apple barrel. The ends should be lined with white paper and the fruit placed in very carefully, calyx end downward against the head, instead of the stem end, as with the apple. The tail end of the barrel should be gently pressed to its place with a lever or screw press, but less heavily than in the case of the apple, because the texture of the quince is more brittle and less elastic, consequently every bruise will result in a serious blemish. For a near market, and in smaller quantities, no package can surpass the now very popular twelve-quart basket. Whichever package is used it will usually be found best to make two classes, and not to ship the small, misshapen or poorly colored specimens in the same package with the choice fruit. If, however, no selection is made, a fair show of best and worst should be made in order that the dealers may know exactly what they are handling and buyers may know exactly what they are buying. — *Farmers' Review.*

Siphoning Water From Wells.

It sometimes happens that a well is built upon a side hill and that there is use for this water below. In such cases the water can be siphoned provided that the outlet is lower than the inlet and that the latter is not over thirty feet below the surface at the level of the sea, or proportionally less than that at greater elevations. The pipe must by some means be entirely filled with water to begin with, and all joints must be absolutely air tight. A suction pump at the outlet is probably the only practicable method of starting the flow when the pipe extends to the bottom of the well. In regard to siphoning from a well, H. C. Orary writes to Farm and Home as follows :

In siphoning water from a well my experience is to use pipe about size of water capacity of well. Have valve at lower end to regulate flow, but let it run all the time about all the water the well makes. I have used half-inch lead pipe a good many years with success in a twenty-foot well, 150 feet from well to tank. There was an abundance of water for 100 head of stock. In case the well is where there is danger from frost, put in a float with a copper wire attached to a signal so arranged to raise the signal when the water is nearly down to the end of pipe in well, and then bank the well in frost-proof. A screen should be put on end of pipe before putting in the well like the cap on a garden sprinkler.

For Rural Postmen.

The Earl of Derby has purchased and placed at the service of the postmen who convey letters from Prescott to Knowsley a tricycle, fitted with a receptacle for mailbags. The machine is light and up to date. Needless to say, the machine has proved a great boon to the postmen. By the way, when will the postal authorities take up the question of providing cycles for their rural letter-carriers in a thorough manner? It is quite time a big move was made in the matter. — *Manchester City News.*

FALL PLOWING.

“ While nearly all lands intended for cereal crops next season, says the Farmers Advocate, are plowed in the autumn some are much more benefitted by fall plowing than others. Those are stiff clays, clay loams and heavy loams, and any kind of soil that is inclined to become more compact by the rains. Fall plowing will be greatly beneficial to such soils on account of the action of the frost, which pulverizes and reduces them to a finer condition than could be effected in any other manner; besides, such soils become thoroughly aerated, and through the agency of the sun, snow, rain and air, such chemical changes are wrought by the blending and mingling of the different elements contained, that these can readily be taken up by the plants as their proper nourishments. The frost lifts the surface of the soil, rendering it more open, porous and flexible for the next season's work, as well as increasing its fertility. Lands that should be plowed only in the spring and not until wanted for planting are light, sandy soils, such as dry quickly in the wind. If such lands are plowed in the fall and thus exposed to the rains, atmospheric influences and the sun, their fertilizing properties are very liable to be washed out, or exhaled, and such soils derive but little fertility from the atmosphere; in fact, not enough to compensate for the loss sustained by the exposure. While this is true, it must not be forgotten that a crop on such land would suffer much more from early summer droughts if plowed in the spring than in the fall, except it be a hoed crop, which can be kept moist by surface tillage,

“ In plowing in the fall it is always

well to so turn the furrows that they will lap over one upon the other, forming what is called the ‘lap furrow,’ which will admit of a free circulation of air by forming an air-chamber under each furrow the entire length of the field. By this means a better drainage of the land will be secured, the soil aerated and a greater benefit derived through the agency of the frost, since not only the furrow-slice will be frozen, but the soil beneath it to quite a depth, thus breaking it up and rendering it more porous and friable. Lands plowed in this manner are in good condition when the frost leaves the soil and are ready for use much earlier than when plowed in the spring. There are variously shaped furrows, each of which has its advantages. The crested or trapezoidal is sometimes made in plowing sod. It has the advantage of leaving a large surface exposed to the action of the weather, and it also harrows down well. It has the advantage, however, of leaving some soil unmoved in the bottom of the furrow. It is narrow and hence a slow method. The rectangular furrow slice does not harrow down as easily as the foregoing, but it answers a good purpose in stubble or black land and is better for sod in most respects than the first named. The furrow slice lies at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the proportion of depth to breadth is as seven to ten. The parallelogrammatic furrow-slice combines all the good qualities of the former two, cutting all the ground in the bottom of the furrow and is easily harrowed down. This is the furrow most commonly used by first-class sod men at the plowing matches. It leaves a large surface exposed, allows for good drainage and is easily harrowed

down to form a seed bed. The wide, flat furrow-slice turns completely over, burying completely all vegetation, it is made by the short mouldboard of the stubble or chilled plow. It is very suitable for light land at any time of the year, and for stubble or black land when fairly dry, in the spring or summer season.

"Some good farmers have recommended ridging the entire field by turning two furrows together, or by what is termed rafting or half-plowing. The land is plowed to a depth of from three to four inches. The furrow-slices are wide and are made to fall upon the land, so that all alternate strips are dug out. In plowing sod for immediate use, whether for planting or for sowing, it is important that every foot of surface soil be completely inverted and the furrow-slices laid regularly in their appropriate places; and the furrows should be of uniform depth and width throughout the entire length. If the furrow-slice is too wide for the preceding furrow its outer edge will be lapped over the previous furrow and be liable to be turned back during the the after cultivation. If the plow dodges its work and takes more land than it can turn, ugly depressions are left which cannot be properly filled by any amount of subsequent harrowing. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the plow should run steadily and with a uniform width and depth of furrow. Many make the mistake of using too short a coupling between the plow and whiffletrees. With a moderately long coupling a misstep of the animal is less felt and the plow is less liable to leave its place than with a short hitch, and by using a wheel to

govern the depth of furrow the plow will run just as easily with a long as with a short hitch, provided the amount of work done is the same in both cases.

"Depth of plowing must depend upon certain conditions, which may be as various as the characters of the soils cultivated and the crops grown, some soils and crops requiring much deeper plowing than others; hence each farmer must be a 'law unto himself' in such matters and by a careful study of the nature of his soil and by experiment learn the depth of soil stirring best adapted to his own farm. As a general rule, however, the plowing should be as deep as the soil, or rather, the plowing should go to the subsoil—if within plowing depth—and should sometimes break up the subsoil, but should rarely bring it to the surface. Then the surface soil is very thin and it is desirable to deepen it, it will be well to plow an inch or so deeper each year into the subsoil, mingling it with the surface soil gradually in this way, together with the application of manure, until the soil attains the required depth. It is not safe to deepen it much more than this degree each year, as the surface soil will be liable to become deteriorated by the mixture of a great amount of this raw subsoil, since time will be required for it to become suitable to plant growth."

Mistakes in Strawberry Growing.

Not subsoiling.

Planting too closely.

Growing small berries.

Planting too many varieties.

Using dry, second-hand boxes.

Placing too high an estimate on probable profits.

Not cutting strawberry runners each week.

Using newly turned sod for strawberry planting.

Allowing the small berries to go to market.

Not finely pulverizing the soil before planting.

Not studying and watching the needs of the market.

Failing to label or stake off varieties at time of setting.

Not taking two or three good horticultural journals.

Deferring box making until the berries begin to ripen.

Not cultivating at least once per week during drouth.

Employing pickers who do too much talking while picking.

Not being strictly honest in the measuring and grading of berries.

Allowing too many runners to grow when it is intended to grow the fruit.

Not holding back a small share of the picker's wages until the end of the picking season.

Omitting to use level culture and to leave a fine dust mulch over the surface of the ground.

Taking up new varieties too heavily before first testing six to twelve plants on your own soil.

Shipping to a commission merchant who has not a good commercial standing or to one who does not make prompt returns.—*American Gardening*.

Storing Apples.

"Apples intended either for market or storage must, of course, be carefully picked and as carefully handled after gathering, in order to prevent bruising.

If this be done, the question of keeping until the latter part of the winter or early spring is only one of providing a proper place to store them. The time to sell ordinary farm crops, whether as soon as fit for shipment or later on, is a matter about which there is considerable difference of opinion," says the Homestead, "and many hold that taking one year with another, the time to ship is as soon as the crop is fit for shipment. However this may be with farm crops generally, it is, we think, the rule with the apple crop that whenever there is a crop at all, there is a glut immediately following gathering time, from which, however, there is usually a recovery a little later on even in good apple years. It is quite common to see a very low price at harvest time, but as soon as the rush is over the price doubles or even more than doubles as the first surplus rushed upon the market gets out of the way. We think this is largely due to the fact that so great a proportion of apple growers are poorly provided with facilities of storage, even temporarily, and they feel obliged to ship the product as fast as it is fit to ship, because they cannot do anything else with it.

"Of course, it is impossible for the average fruit grower to maintain cold storage, but however advantageous this may be it is not essential. A good fruit house or a good, dry, well-ventilated cellar will keep apples until late in the winter, and this is perhaps as long as it is profitable for the grower to keep them. There are a variety of ways by which storage may be provided. A very good way is to dig a storage room of suitable size and depth into a gravelly hillside, if one be on hand. It may then be

walled up either with plank or with irregularly shaped stone, picked from the farm in those localities where stone abound. Then put on a double roof by laying a plate on the wall with rafters and sheeting. Cover the sheeting with building paper and over this lay a second course of rafters and sheet again. Between the two courses of sheeting fill with sawdust. Then put a ventilator through the roof, and shingle. With double doors and provision for drainage the apple grower can hold his crop about as long as he cares to hold it, provided he takes pains to maintain an even temperature by keeping the ventilators open or closed as the necessities may require. The storage room described may be reduced in cost by setting up a row of posts along its center sufficiently strong to sustain a ridgepole and rafters, which after being sheathed, may be covered with dirt sufficiently deep for warmth and to turn water. These of course are matters of detail, which the special attention, character of the soil, lay of the ground, etc., will, to a certain extent, control in every case. A fruit house above ground can be constructed at no very great cost by imitating the lines along which ice houses are built, the walls being doubled so as to give dead air spaces or a lining of sawdust. The roof should also be double to protect from heat as well as from cold. The problem to be met is the maintenance of an even temperature with ventilation and perfect drainage."

Russian Thistle.

The Russian thistle is gradually working eastward, specimens having been found all the way from the Dakotas west and south. The seed is distributed

through manure taken or dropping from stock cars, millet seed, flaxseed; in fact, all grain and grass seeds are liable to carry it. While the pest will never be as serious where cultivated crops are produced as in the spring-wheat growing sections, every effort should be made to kill it out and prevent its further spread. Plow all land at once upon which the thistle is liable to be growing. The plant will thus be killed and any seed now dormant started, but cannot come to maturity before frost. Cut off all plants in waste places. This must be done soon, before the seed matures. Do not use manures from stock cars. In addition to thistle, they usually contain seeds of many other kinds of weeds. Examine carefully all grain, grass and clover seed before sowing. Road commissioners should keep them out of the highways. Sheep eat the young, tender plants quite readily, but after becoming woody they will not touch them. Rotation of crops, clean culture, and the growing of hoed crops will get rid of the Russian thistle.—*American Agriculturist*.

Maryland Fairs.

Baltimore, Timonium.....	Sept. 1, 4
Cecil, Elkton	Sept. 8, 11
Frederick, Frederick City ...	Oct. 13, 16
Hagerstown, Hagerstown ...	Oct. 20, 23
Harford, Bel Air	Sept. 29, Oct., 2
Montgomery, Rockville	Sept. 1, 4
Prince George, Upper Marlboro,	Sept. 29, Oct., 2
Talbot, Easton.....	Sept. 15, 18

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE MARYLAND GRANGE AGENCY.

The first and only business house established in the City of Baltimore, exclusively in the interests of the farmers of the State of Maryland, is the Maryland Grange Agency, which does a general commission and supply business, on the corner of Charles and Camden streets in this city. This business house was the outcome of considerable agitation by members of the different granges in Maryland, the first of which was established in 1873. After mature deliberation it was determined that the agricultural communities ought to be represented in Baltimore by an agency the object of which would be to buy all sorts of supplies necessary to the successful conduct of a farm and its household, and to dispose of the products of the farm to the best advantage; thus creating a go-between, or agent, whose whole duty would be in every case to look after the interests of the farmer. A great breakwater between the farmers and manufacturers was thus established and the toiling masses on the one hand and the capitalists on the other were brought together in a manner which was of the greatest benefit to the agriculturalist.

This store was opened in the year 1876 and certificates to the amount of \$30,000 were issued and taken up by farmers, and at the end of the first fiscal year the President announced that the business transacted had amounted to over a quarter of a million dollars. From that time on up to 1883 the business had steadily increased until it reached the million mark, upon which a dividend

of sixty per cent. on the certificates was declared.

The business from that year 1883, until the present has fluctuated considerably. In January of 1895 it was deemed advisable to call in the certificates that were out and a reorganization was effected. Stock to the amount of \$15,000 took the place of the certificates and the concern became a duly incorporated stock company with the following gentlemen in charge of the management: President, H. O. Devries; vice-president, J. G. Clarke; secretary, Sam'l Brooke, and the following directors: Messrs. E. L. F. Hardcastle, A. M. Stabler, H. M. Murray, and G. H. Merryman. Mr. H. M. Murray is the general manager, J. W. Richardson the treasurer and bookkeeper, M. T. Howard and W. C. Brooke, assistants.

Of the personnel of the members of the directorate it is a matter of much satisfaction to those gentlemen to know that it has remained unchanged from the date of its organization with but two exceptions: One change was caused by the death of its president, Mr. Thos. F. Shepherd, of Carroll County, who had been president from the beginning until August 1895, the time of his death. The deceased was succeeded by Mr. Murray who held the office until the time for election arrived when Mr. Devries the present incumbent was elected.

The prospects for an excellent business season are good and it is hoped that a satisfactory dividend will be declared, at the end of the year of 1896. The names of those connected with the enterprise are well known all over the State and this fact has had much to do with the gratifying success of the entire enterprise. Anything can be purchased through the agency, from a thread and needle to a reaping machine and from a pound of sugar to a ton of coal: or any farm produce can be sold to the best and vantage for its patrons.

Anthrax Fever in Cows.

This disease is contagious but not infectious; that is, the disease may be communicated by actual contact with the deadly virus from diseased cattle, mostly by means of the saliva dropped in the pasture or in the stable. But if the cattle never come into actual contact in this or similar ways, the disease will not be communicated. It is mostly fatal, being due to disorganization of the blood, which is then unable to support life, and the animal lies in a sleepy condition until it dies, after three days from the first attack. The first symptom is redness and weeping of the eyes, with extreme dullness and apathy. If then the animal is given a strong dose of epsom salts, followed by one ounce doses of hypo-sulphate of soda, it will generally recover.

Rolling Land After Wheat Sowing.

This operation is hardly ever desirable. It may be before the sowing, to break down the clods, but a good harrowing should be given immediately after. Then the seed should be drilled in or sown; in the latter case the seed should be well harrowed in. It is best to leave whatever small clods may be on the ground, as these attract moisture, and so help the seed to sprout if the weather is dry after the seeding. Later, these clods, if only small, will be a protection to the young plants. The effect of rolling land every time and under every condition is to cause the soil to lose its moisture and not to retain it. The more the surface is loose and open, the less it dries out; the harder and more crusted it is, the more moisture it loses by evaporation.

Baltimore Business Directory

Accountant.	Expert Accountant. Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.	Cole's Hotel,	Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts.
Agricultural Implements,	Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.	Carrollton Hotel.	Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 pe day.
Attorney at Law,	Broker in Business Opportunities G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law B'ld'g	Maltby House.	American and European Plan. Pratt Street, near Charles.
Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's,	Merryman & Pat- terson, 11 S. Charles	Hatter.	James E. Connolly. S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.
Baltimore Transfer Co.	205 E. Baltimore St., Pas- senger, baggage & Freight	House and Sign Painters,	Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.
Business College	School of Shorthand. Typewrit- ing. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles	House and Sign Painters	Phillip Endlich, 201 E. Saratoga St.
Barber's Supplies.	(Largest House South.) M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore	Leather & Shoe Findings.	J. A. McCambridge & Co 118 S. Calvert St.
S. L. Lamberd Co.,	Agricult'l Implements, Seeds Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.	Lumber Dealers.	Thos. Matthews & Son, Canton Avenue & Albemarle St.
Grain Drills.	Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager, 404 S. Eutaw Street.	Patent Fire Pots,	Blow Pipes, Burners, &c. The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.
Grain Drills.	Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.	Pattern & Model Makers,	Leach & Orem, 210 N. Holliday St.
Carriage Builders,	Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Mdaison and Boundey Aves.	Plummer and Gas Fitter,	J. M. Foster, 100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.
Chemicals & Fertilizers,	R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs Agent, 102 S. Charles St.	Printers Rollers & Roller Gum,	J. E. Norman & Co, 421 Exchange Pl.
Mass. Benefit Ass'n,	P. L. Perkins, General Agent Fidelity building.	Sails, Awnings, Tents	and Hay covers. (Old canvas) Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light
Engineers & Machinists.	C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street	Sample Trunks & Cases.	L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.
General Directors,	Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hack Supplied) 221 S Eutaw Street.	Veterinarian	Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 532.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

9th Month. **SEPTEMBER** 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
New Moon	7 8 43.3 A.M.	Full Moon	21 5 49.3 P.M.
First Quar.	13 11 9.5	Last Quar.	29 8 58.4 P.M.
Perigee	8 3 P.M.	Apogee	23 10 P.M.

Venus will be Evening Star from Sept 1 to end of year.

Jupiter will be morning Star from Aug. 25th to October 10th.

Holidays.

Labor Day [National] September 7th.

Defenders Day (Local to Baltimore) Sept. 12th.

With dew before midnight

The next day will sure be bright.

When clouds are on the hills

They'll come down by the mills.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

THE COLLEGE.

We give in this number an interesting article from Pres. Silvester, and we hope it will be read thoughtfully by our people. It not only shows, what we all know, that the Maryland Agricultural College is doing a good work for the farmers of our State, but it suggests much in the way of improvement which is a necessity, if we would have that work continue or have it extended. It is through the active labor of the college professors that some of the best laws in behalf of agriculture have been enacted

—notably, the Fertilizer law, the law for Farmers' Institutes, and the law appointing a State Entomologist. We have, in the present number, a clear statement of the provisions of the last named law, from the pen of the State Entomologist.

When we realize that the college is doing a much needed work for the farmers of our State, and doing it promptly and to our general benefit, we have the ground for giving our efforts in its behalf. We can well afford to bestow upon it any needed improvements, when we know they are to be returned many fold in the real advantages the people will receive through its labors. Never before in its history, has the outlook of this college been as encouraging as it is now, and never before has its work had promise of so practically benefitting those who have the right to demand it—the farmers of Maryland.

We have long known that the college would have a much wider influence, were its accommodations for students more ample. It needs new dormitories to accommodate at least 200 more students; and we believe its value to the people of our State would be quadrupled with this

addition to its capabilities. Every year hundreds are turned away, and many consider it useless to apply for scholarships because of this fact. There is no surer method of destroying the prosperity of an educational institution, than being obliged to turn away a host of applicants every year.

Knowing that the college is fulfilling in an excellent manner the objects for which it was established, our people will most heartily endorse any measure which will supply the room for students every year.

But read the articles in this number of our Journal and use your influence to make this truly valuable institution all that it should become, as the great factor in the prosperity of the farmers of our State.

The news from Europe is encouraging to the farmers of this country, so far as their grain crop is concerned. The crops of wheat and rye in Germany have been only medium, though better in Austria-Hungary. From Russia we hear that the crop is almost an absolute failure, and Russia is a serious competitor for this country in wheat. It is reported that a famine is feared in some parts of southern Russia. A reasonably good business can be counted on in the exportation line of wheat, &c., this year with England and other countries on the Continent. Corn and oats will come in for foreign demand.

Mr. Marshall Stevens, manager of the Manchester ship canal, is now in this country with a view of interviewing the various railway and steamship companies of the U. S. and leading shipping merchants of the States, to give them viva

voca account of the position that Manchester has now attained and of her capabilities. Already a tremendous business is being done by the steamers now running between the Atlantic ports and Manchester. The order of Mr. Stevens' tour will embrace all the principal cities of the country, Baltimore will be visited among the rest, and we bespeak for Mr. Stevens a cordial reception from our merchants, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c.

We publish in this issue a communication of interest to nurserymen, fruit growers and farmers generally from Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist, on the new law of Maryland in regard to nursery stock sold into the State. It is important that it should be read carefully by all those interested.

Recent Swine Sales.

The auction sale of Berkshires, made by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill.; M. K. Prine & Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa, and W. E. Spicer, Bushnell, Ill., at the fair grounds, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12th, was a great success, says the Western Rural. Heretofore this breed had never been sold at auction in this country. The animals sold were in the main excellent. The forty-six animals sold averaged \$63.50 apiece, showing that notwithstanding hard times the hog breeders have faith in making money out of low priced pork fed on low priced corn. One boar brought \$190, and a sow \$205. "At the sale of Poland China swine, at the same fair, Aug. 5th, one two year old sow brought \$1310.—the most that was ever paid for a hog at public auction. Others sold for \$600."

Getting Queens Fertilized.

I have a colony of bees that is rearing queens now. They commenced the queen-cells July 14. I would like to know the best way to get them fertilized.

Verona, Ont., July 16. W. S. G

ANSWER.—Don't give yourself the least uneasiness about your queens being fertilized. Unless there's something extremely unusual about your surroundings, you furnish the queens and the bees will do the rest. For wherever there are bees to rear queen-cells, there will be found drones to meet the queens. But you may do something toward getting your queens mated to drones of good blood by keeping down as much as possible all drones except from one or more of your best colonies, of course not having the queens and drones reared in the same colony. Cut out drone-comb wherever you don't want drones, and put patches of worker comb in place of the drone-comb. The plan of G. M. Doolittle is to leave a small patch of drone-comb in each hive, not more than three or four square inches, and that will satisfy the bees so they'll not be building a few drone-cells in every available corner. Having the drone-comb in one spot, you can always know just where to look for it, and once in three weeks you can shave off the heads of the drones in their cells.—Dr. Miller, in *American Bee Journal*.

Books and Catalogues.**A Combined S. S. Singing Book.**

The enterprising publishers S. W. Straub & Co., Auditorium Building, Chicago, have put into one volume two of their most popular Sunday School Sing-

ing books, "Beautiful Songs" and "Living Fountain," making a work twice the usual size. The price is the same as that of ordinary books, 35c. (The publishers will mail one sample copy for examination upon receipt of only 20c.) Mr. Straub's books have always been regarded as very excellent, and this combined book with its double amount of the richest music and its extremely low price will be quickly appreciated by our best schools.

Cosmopolitan for August is a splendid number. The illustrations are good and the selection of articles are of great interest. A Daughter of Folly, by Miss Amelia E. Barr. Cordova, the City of Memories, by H. C. Clatfield Taylor. The story of an Ancient German Burg, by C. Frank Dewey, are among the most important contributions of this excellent issue.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July was full of good reading. Colonial Houses of Virginia; Heidelberg; Lick Observatory, and the continuation of the life of Genl. Robt. E. Lee were the special features of that number. The illustrations were capital.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, | ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895.

{
SEAL
}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

See advertisement Noblestown Manufacturing Co., page 8.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Attend the fairs.

Maryland Oyster Navy is bristling up. Chesapeake Bay oysters are in the market.

Cecil county is to have another race track at Iron Hill.

The Public Schools of Baltimore resume session Sept. 8th.

The Governor will allow additional time to the assessors in the various counties.

Washington county's peach crop will be about four hundred thousand baskets.

Corn and tobacco crops have been badly damaged in Charles county by the drought.

The tomato crop in Kent Co. was injured very badly by the excessive hot weather in August.

Howard Co. school board has awarded the school book contract to J. H. Medairy & Co., of Baltimore.

The steamer Linda cleared from Balto. Sept. 1st, with 1,000 hogsheads of Maryland tobacco for Bremen.

In Calvert county, owing to the severe heat during August, the tobacco and corn crops will be cut one half.

The Susquehanna water power and paper company, of Harford county, has gone into the hands of receivers.

Dr. Isaac A. Barber, of Easton, was nominated for Congress Aug. 12th, by the First district Republican convention.

Recollect the "Maryland Farmer" is only 50c. per an. Seventy-two pages each month. Every farmer should have it.

Business on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has been very good. A large number of new boats are now being built.

The Arundel cannery and the Rock Creek cannery, near Odenton, are in full operation canning tomatoes and peaches.

The anniversary of the organization of the Society of Jesus in 1893 was celebrated at St. John's Novitiate, Frederick, Md., Aug. 15.

The David Stewart farm of 119 acres, in Kent county, has been sold by Mr. Hope H. Barroll, trustee, to Andrew Woodall, for \$6,600.

Mr. Jacob Tome, the philanthropist of Port Deposit, reached his 86th birthday Aug. 13th. The Maryland Farmer tenders him its congratulations.

Mr. F. A. Brown, owner of the well known brand of Swan Creek tomatoes, has made arrangements to pack this season 15,000 cans of tomatoes.

Two large tobacco barns belonging to Mrs. Ella Wilson, Calvert Co., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$2,500. Fire supposed to be incendiary.

A shipment of \$50,000 in mutilated fractional silver coins was recently shipped by Sub-Treas. Hammond to the Philadelphia mint for recoinage.

The total amount of grain shipped from Baltimore for the week ending Aug. 22 was 500,498 bus. One cargo consisted of 270,500 bus. oats for London.

The C. H. Pearson Co., engaged in the canning business Balto. city, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors Aug. 29th. Liabilities about \$60,000.

Mr. Carlos M. de Garmendias' Louis Victor, by Sea King, May Bloom, won the harness race at Franklin, Mass., Aug. 18, class 2.22 for trotters. Purse \$400.

Senator Gorman has become a grandfather. Mrs. Richard Johnson, daughter of the Senator, presented him with his first grandchild on Monday, Aug. 25th.

A potato weighing 28 ounces was dug up on Mr C. Morton Stewarts place, "Cliffholme," in Green Spring Valley, recently, by the gardener. It is of the early rose variety.

Sixty firms are engaged in the oyster packing business in Balto.

Mr John Kelly, proprietor of Kelly's hotel, Eutaw Street, has purchased Congress Hall at Ocean City.

The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional district, on the 27th Aug., nominated Blair Lee, of Montgomery county, for Congress. The convention adopted a free silver platform.

Mrs. Ella Peter, the divorced wife of W. B. Peter, of Ellicott city, has brought suit in the Howard county court against Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Gaither, for \$60,000. Defamation of character, &c.

Hon. Joshua W. Miles was re-nominated by acclamation for Congress from the First Congressional district by the Democratic Convention, which met at Ocean City Aug. 20th. The Chicago platform was endorsed.

Simmons, owned by Mr. R. M. Jobe, of Baltimore, won the pacing race, class 2.15 at Portland, Me., Aug. 18th. in straight heats. Time 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.11, 2.11. Simmons is by Belladonna, dam by Ogle Lambert, by Royal Lambert.

The oyster grounds in West, Rhode and South Rivers will yield an immense quantity of fine oysters in another season if the cull law is enforced in those rivers. A very large growth of young oysters is reported on the grounds.

The Davis coal and coke company, of Balto., has shipped fully 60,000 more tons of coal from their mines in West Va. so far this year than for the same time last year. Fully one million tons have been shipped this year.

Mr. Sidney E. Mudd, Republican, was nominated by acclamation for Congress for the Fifth Congressional district of Md. at La Plata Aug. 18th. Mr. Mudd was Speaker of the House of Delegates at the last session of the Legislature.

Immense schools of bluefish, or taylors, have recently made their appearance in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, more especially near Rock Hall, Md. The waters of the bay, as far as the eye could reach, was alive with the fish.

The Maryland Bohemian Colonization Society, recently organized here, has under consideration the purchase of a large tract of land on the Severn River, in Anne Arundel Co., for the purpose of colonizing Bohemians on small farms on the property.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association has purchased the lot 180 x 100 feet cor. Pratt and Penn. Sts., Balto. The

Association will at once erect a large building, equipped with a large ice plant, &c., &c. It will be used as a branch of the St. Louis brewery.

At a meeting of the Maryland Bar Association, held at the Blue Mountain House Aug. 28th, Chief Justice James McSherry was elected president, and a vice-president was elected from each Judicial Circuit of the State and Baltimore city. The secretary is Mr. Conway Sams and the treasurer Geo. Whitelock.

The Patuxent Planters' Club met at the residence of Mr. Upton B. Brooke on Aug. 25. Among those present were: F. Snowden Hill, A. S. Edelen, Eugene Roberts, Wm. Berry, Wm. G. Brooke, Franklin Weems, E. E. Berry and F. Sasseer, members. The guests were Pres't Silvester, W. L. Amoss, Director Dept. Farmers' Institutes; Mr. Geo. Brooke and Col. F. W. Hall. Mr. Amoss explained the purposes and aims of the proposed institutes, the first of which will be held at Upper Marlboro Nov. 10th.

The Vansville Farmers' Club held its Aug. meeting at the country home of Mr. A. J. Bennett, near Contees, Prince George's Co. The members present were: J. D. Cassard, Wm. Snowden, D. M. Nesbitt, F. M. Magruder, Col. Davis, Luther Breshears, Saml. Brock and W. S. Powell. Pres't Silvester delivered an address on the importance of agricultural education in the schools.

The Eastern Shore peach crop has been a good one this year. Caroline Co.'s crop was double what it was expected to be in the spring. Queen Anne Co. sent over one hundred thousand baskets. Kent Co. also did well and the other peach counties kept well up to the mark. Prices have ranged from twenty-five cents to over one dollar a basket, which are not as high as in former years. Western Maryland's crop was also fine, although the crop is later than that of the Eastern Shore. Washington Co. leads, and the Mountain peaches have a fine reputation and always bring the top of the market. The Maryland peach will continue to hold its own.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale
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F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
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P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send
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Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
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Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
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T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
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Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
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Jennings Nursery Co, Trees for the South
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

SEPTEMBER.

Turnips.—Keep these worked well and thin them.

Lettuce.—Set out plants for winter use and sow a small bed to furnish early plants in spring.

This is a prime time for under draining and making open ditches.

This is the busy month of Autumn with the farmer and planter. Crops are ripening and must be secured, while preparations are to be made for sowing other crops for the next year's harvest. Tobacco is to be housed, corn cut off and put in shocks, or fodder to be gathered, and land plowed for wheat. Rye is to be sown as soon as possible, if it was not sown among the standing corn last month.

Destroy briars and weeds, and clean the fences of bushes, after being dried burn up.

See that the pastures have a plentiful supply of water for the stock, and that they have daily access to salt.

Seeds.—Gather and save carefully all seeds as they ripen. Save none that are doubtful or from poor specimens.

Thin the spinach already growing for autumn use, and give the plants frequent hoeing or stirring with the rake.

Herbs.—After the middle of the month all pot and medicinal herbs ought to be set out during a moist spell.

Repair, straighten and make all necessary new roads on the farm, and make them as firm and well drained as possible.

Rye should be sown early if a good crop is expected. Give it a good bed of rich, sandy loam; one bushel of pure seed per acre.

Take especial care of the weaned colts, calves, pigs and lambs. Everything depends on the treatment of young animals the first year.

Those intending to plant an orchard this fall should now prepare the ground by deep plowing, high manuring and getting it into fine tilth.

Celery.—Earth celery up a little. If the weather be dry, water it freely, once or twice a week, about sunset. Soak the earth with water. Never water plants in the morning of a hot sunny day.

Gooseberries, currants and raspberries.—Plantations of these should be made early this month on good soil, three feet apart, well watered if a dry spell and mulched with long manure from the stable.

Milch cows must be well fed, night and morning, on cut food, either dry or green, and have two quarts of bran or mill feed to keep a flow of milk for the latter part of this month and during the months of October and November. The best autumn butter is made for winter.

Haul out manure and spread it on the turf intended for crop next year, and haul in all material that you possibly can gather to make compost heaps, or to be worked up in the barnyard, hog pens and yards. Keep the cattle pens and hog pens well supplied with litter and material for making manure.

Top-dressing for meadows.—Two bushels of refuse salt, 2 of plaster, and four bushels of fine ground bone dust, well mixed together and sown broadcast over the meadows, per acre. If there are thin places sow grass seed on them, harrow well, and give a double dressing of manure. After harrowing, roll. Keep the stock off, or graze your meadows but little if you wish a good yield of grass next year.

Pastures are usually poor at this season and the stock should have extra food by way of green corn fodder, fruits, vegetables, or millet, &c.

Sheep should be examined and relieved of ticks or other vermin, by dipping in a strong solution of tobacco, or by greasing with sulphur mixed in lard. Get the ewes in good order and admit them, a few at a time, to a good healthy buck.

Care of Currants.

Our currants set nearly 10 years ago, have never since the first year been hoed or cultivated, simply mulched so as to keep a thick matting of straw upon the ground, and as fast as it gets thin more is added. This decaying straw is the only fertilizer they get, and more luxuriantly bearing bushes it would be hard to find. Once in a while a weed will show through the straw, but it has a brief life after that. The bushes are kept in shape so as not to become sprawling, and about all the labor that is involved is, now and then, a little hand work in pulling up a little blue grass that will come up in close proximity to them. We have very little trouble in regard to insects, the currant worms being about the only depredators. As soon as they appear, the bushes showing their presence are well dusted with old and very fine airslacked lime, in which a trace of sulphur has been mixed, and in five minutes not a worm can be found on the bushes. This is, we find, quite as effective as hellebore, is not poisonous, costs little, and between lime and the sulphur the leaves are benefited, and about all the other enemies take their departure.—John Gould, in *Rural New Yorker*

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THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry
All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular.
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A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the
country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators.
Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rock
Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle
Hounds, Leghorns, P't'ks, Bants

Hammonton. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators
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John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins
Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa. White Fowls—Polish.
Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agts
H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry
Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H
Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J
Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans: Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50
S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W. Va

Eggs and Stock. Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze
Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies.
32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghor
fowls and eggs from premium stock.

For the Maryland Farmer.

POULTRY FENCING.

BY H. B. GEER.

A sharp pointed picket fence makes the best poultry fencing, provided the top stringer is down eighteen inches, or two feet from the top of the pickets.

A fence five feet high is sufficient to confine fowls with the flight feathers of one wing clipped. But without the latter precaution, some breeds cannot be confined even by a ten or twelve foot fence, a kind of a fence that is out of the calculation and out of reason.

The object in confining pure bred poultry in yards, is to keep them purely mated, and it does not injure them at all, so far as breeding is concerned, to cut off about eight of the outer long quill feathers of one wing, which is sufficient. The upper and softer wing covert feathers need not be cut. Then, when the wing is folded the absence of the flight feathers is not noticeable, and there is no disfigurement.

To try to keep two or more breeds purely mated, on the same premises, and divided even by a ten foot fence, with the fowls flight feathers intact, would be useless, unless they should be of the large and heavy breeds. Leghorns,

Games, Hamburgs, and Spanish would sail over a ten foot fence whenever the notion might strike them. But, with the flight feathers of one wing cut, and a fence only five feet high, and the top stringer two feet from the top of the pailing, any breed can be safely confined.

Some time a fowl with its wing cut can and will manage to jump to the top stringer of the fence, but, if the pailings stick up so high that it can't get its bill over them, then it will lose its hold and fall back into the enclosure, and one or two such failures will break it of the desire to get out.

For cross fencing, and for making moveable panels, plasterer's lath is sufficiently strong, and at the same time very light, a lath fence will last two or three years.

Nashville, Tenn.

It takes three months to grow a broiler.

No brooding pen should contain over fifty chicks.

Build the house 10 ft. by 10 ft. for ten fowls and the yard ten times larger.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in ten weeks.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be kept over four weeks. They must be turned every day or two.

For good results in egg production, the hen house during the winter should not be allowed to become colder than 42 deg.

The eggs of the white Leghorn, black Minorca, and Houdan are of about the same weight as those of the light Brahma.

It pays to have young hens about all seasons, and by raising autumn

chickens we may provide ourselves with layers while the old hens are shedding their feathers and resting for two or three months.

Poultry manure contains 2.43 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 2.26 per cent. potash, and 3.25 nitrogen, as ammonia and organic matter.

Ducks are more than usually noisy on the approach of a storm, and their loud quacking is considered by farmers to be an almost unfailing sign of rainy weather.

Eggs contain more water than of any other substance, and to deprive the hens of it is to reduce the number of eggs. They must have water and they need it cool and fresh. The best way to give plenty is to use large wooden troughs and keep them under shade.

The "Blue Andalusian" is making friends very fast, because of its beauty and valuable qualities. Although an old European breed, it has been sparsely cultivated in America, and had no boom at all, until quite recently. As a breeder of Andalusians, the associate editor can vouch for their goodness. We breed them for pleasure, solely. Our friends and neighbors admire them very much, as do all who see them. Try the Andalusians. They will not disappoint you.

Never allow chickens which are bred for table to roost, especially if you intend any of them for exhibition at any place where prizes may be offered for the best fatted and trussed fowl, as, if young birds are allowed to roost, they generally grow up with crooked or twisted breast bones, and poulterers who deal in first-class fowls never give such a good price for these birds.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE SNARLIES.

The Snarlies got into a little girl's hair ;
 They said : "Let us make us a little nest there!"
 Mrs. Brush came along and she said : "Oh, no!
 You don't belong here, and away you must go ;
 This little girl's hair was not meant to look so."

The Snarlies determined that there they would stay.

They wanted to sleep and they wanted to play.
 So they said : "Mrs. Brush, you are not doing right ;

If you don't go away, we will tie you up tight ;
 To stay in this hair is our greatest delight."

So then Mrs. Brush sent for good Mr. Comb,
 And asked him to help send the Snarlies all home ;
 And together they drove every Snarly away,
 And told them in some other place they must stay.

Then wasn't that little girl happy and gay!

—Little Men and Women.

New jackets show a number of pockets to delight the feminine heart.

Wear lengthwise stripes if inclined to embonpoint, and crosswise if thin.

Chameleon effects in silk are very much in vogue, and will continue to be so all winter.

The tiniest mites of bustles are being worn to tilt the skirt just a trifle at the back ; possibly they are a forerunner of more serious efforts.

Broadcloth is largely employed in the make up of handsome gowns ; the new weaves show a smooth finish equal to velvet, and quite as intense a color.

The wasp waist is to be no longer in vogue. The Paris fashion-makers, so it is said, recently decided that the Grecian waist, with its generous proportions, is to be the fashionable standard. Since this announcement it has been astonishing to note the rapidity with which the waists of women have grown larger. According to a Parisian dressmaker many fashionable women's waists have expanded from four to six inches during a sitting ! Such are the wonders which Dame Fashion can perform with womanhood.

For the Maryland Farmer.,

The Ante-bellum Days.

BY SARA H. HENTON.

Some of the most beautiful laundried clothes I ever wore were done by the colored women in the South, and Maryland was particularly noted for its fine laundresses, as well as colored cooks. An old colored woman taught me something that was valuable enough to take note of a few weeks ago. Our river water had become so muddy that our clothes had taken on a yellow color that tried our patience, yet we had no cistern or rain water. The young colored woman brought our clothes in, and black mammy saw them, and right there gave a lecture to her relative for bringing such looking clothes. She says give me next week's washing and I'll show you some white clothes, and she did. Her way of clearing the water was this—she set a tub of the muddy water out at night, putting a piece of alum the size of a walnut in it, this hardens it, but the next morning she dips off the clear water and dissolves a handfull of pearline into the water which softens it, and washes as beautiful a basket of clothes as you would wish to see. Instead of being laid on the shelf on account of age, she surpasses her dranddaughter in many things. How I will regret the day when I can no more see an old colored mammy with all the pride and knowledge of what good house-keeping requires, besides the gratitude and affection for her white people that the younger generation know nothing of. They can still learn us many things that we had better make note of, for if we forget them it will be our loss.

Louisville, Ky.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Cider and Wine-Making.

The season has approached when the work of cider-making and wine-making must go on, if it is intended to be done. Farmers

will derive pleasure and profit from making cider and wine. The best cider and wine pays most profit; the rejected, half decayed apples will make a fair cider if used soon after being made, or will make fine vinegar which pays well. A nice wine is made from the wild grape, either Fox or Chicken grape, The latter best—we have drank wine made of the pure juices of the latter, with some sugar added to give it "body." We append a few recipes for making a first class cider and wine that command at all times very high prices; they have been tried and may be relied on. We also give a valuable (for we have tested it,) recipe for keeping cider in the condition it is racked off for a long time.

To Make Cider.

Pick all the apples rejecting those not sound, wash them clean, and afterwards let them lie and get dry. Grind and press them, using no water or straw, or any substance that will give the cider an unpleasant taste, as on the purity and cleanliness of the apples depends the quality of the cider. Strain the juice through woolen or other close bag, put into clean barrels, and set in a moderately cool place, keeping the barrel full all the time, so that the impurities may work off at the bung. After it has done fermenting, carefully rack it off, let it stand a few days, and bung it up.—As the air tends to sour the cider, it is a good plan to provide a bent tin tube, one end fastened in the bung and the other to drop down into a bucket of water. This will let all the gas pass off, and not let the air get to the cider. The quicker the pomace is pressed after being ground, the lighter will the color be, and darker if not pressed for twenty-four hours after being ground. The cider from the second and third pressing will be the richest. The reverse is the case in making wine, as a severe pressure on the *must* makes sour wine. Cider making should be conducted with all the care that wine-making is.

Most any good sour apple will make cider, but more generally an apple full of juice, and not very good to eat, will make the best.

The Virginia crab perhaps excels all other apples for making cider.

When bottled up with a little rock candy, and wired, it will, after standing some time, sparkle like champagne, when opened.

To get cider very strong, expose it in a tub in extremely cold weather, and remove the ice that forms. As this can be only water, it leaves the cider that remains of additional strength.

Any substance put in to arrest the fermentation is of doubtful value, as all good cider must be perfectly fermented to be healthy. You had better depend rather on careful and clean making, and bottle tightly at the proper time

Wine-Making.

Pick the grapes off the stems when fully ripe, rejecting bad ones. Pass them through one of the Wine Mills to tear open the skins but not to bruise the pulp. Press moderately; then get all that remains in the must to make brandy or an inferior wine of. Strain and fill into clean barrels; then insert a bent tube tight in the bung, and let the lower (outside) end rest under the surface of water in a bucket, so that while all the gas shall escape, the air will not get to the wine. When it has done fermenting, rack it off into clean barrels, bung it up, and set in a cool place; bottle it in a few months. The great secret of making good wine is to select only the best grapes, and not press out the sour portion of the pulp. Nothing is here said about the numerous mixtures of water, sugar and grape juice, which are frequently concocted and sold under the name of wine. But only of the pure juice of the grape, properly fermented.

To Preserve Cider.

We give the following receipt for preserving cider, kindly furnished by one of our lady readers, and having recently tasted of cider kept sweet and clear by this method, can testify to the value of the receipt: To one barrel of cider put in one pound mustard seed, two pounds raisins, and one-fourth pound of the sticks (bark) of cinnamon.

For the Maryland Farmer.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

**Fall and Winter Millinery: Feathers:
Ribbons: Shapes: New Materials: Styles
in Making: Jackets: Wraps:**

In Fall millinery, the exaggeration of summer is quite equalled, or perhaps exceeded, since a massing of heavy trimmings must be more pronounced than when garnitures are light in character. Wings extend outwards and upwards in grotesque style and are often rendered most unnatural in appearance, because attached to the bodies of comparatively small birds. Sometimes, however, birds are markedly large and both are frequently dyed in colors unknown to the denizens of the forest. Birds of Paradise plumage is in great demand and is seen not only in long, wavering styles, but made into pompons curled over in groups of three.

Ribbons

five inches wide and tastefully shaded, are conspicuous and equally wide and elegant styles show a border moire on either side of a central velvet stripe. Plaid taffeta ribbons in old Dutch colors, are thereby rendered novel and all the varieties named, graduate from five inches to one in width. Velvet costing \$21 the yard, is richly embroidered in beads or silk and used for soft crowns, while for stiff ones, circular shapes come heavily worked in gilt beads or silk.

Shapes

in millinery, are of necessity broad brimmed. In order to support masses of trimming. Felt is a necessity, yet more dressy examples imitate the fancy straws of the summer, by weavings of satin, felt and chenille and marked varieties have smooth, high beaver crowns, with interlacings of open work in the brims. Small shapes for elderly persons or theatre hats are seen and some of rather small size, lose all identity by masses of bold garniture piled upon them.

New Wool Materials

shown by Lord and Taylor, are extremely attractive and, of course, stylish as well. Canvas wools follow summer ideas in weaves but as may be supposed, coverings are dark; patterns being a rich assemblage of flower

and leaf designs massed together. Equally handsome wools are woven in rep cords that traverse the breadth and broken rep cords also running across, give variety. These wools also show dark hued leaf and floral designs set close. Loosely woven checks in indistinct shades, are more conventional and less in price, yet will be freely worn by stylish women and it may be added that preference will be shown entire dresses, rather than black skirts and independent waists.

New Designs

while not markedly different from those hitherto fashionable, show decided moderation in the size of sleeves. In a majority of examples, they are tight to the elbow or above it and the puff at the top is in no case exaggerated unduly. An appearance of length below the elbow is given by cuffs that overhang the hand and in case of too long an arm, which indeed is not unfrequent, some exaggeration here is noticeable.

New Features,

braiding may be noted effective. Quite elegant gowns of plain cloth, are to be set off by braided sleeves, vests, revers and touches on the skirt and a favorite style will be to have the close portion of the sleeve braided and the puffed portion plain. In such gowns, a pointed vest heavily braided, is especially in favor, with revers to correspond if desired. Combinations of different material will also remain in favor and it can hardly be otherwise, since they have been productive of so much that is handsome and also contributed so largely to economy. that they are almost a necessity.

Short Braided Jackets.

seen at leading summer resorts, are the prelude to what may be expected this Fall. As a matter of course. Fall capes will show braiding as a marked feature and this the more so, since every idea in the way of trimming, seems to have been exhausted.

"Mrs R." In Fall millinery, green is markedly prominent. A superb orange tint is tinged by red, but yellows are so handsome that they hold their own. Gray is also to be conspicuous and colors are combined with the utmost freedom. All, however, take on new shadings and have therefore a peculiar appearance, these novel hues being called "old Dutch" colors.

ROSALIND MAY.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
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Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR }
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WHY IS IT that practical painters everywhere use and recommend Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil? Simply because they know their business, have a reputation to maintain, and cannot afford to use or recommend anything else. To be sure of getting

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examine the brand (see list genuine brands). Any shade or color is readily obtained by using NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s brands of Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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1 Broadway, New York.

How to Relieve Choked Cattle.

I have never known my method of relieving choked cattle, says a writer in Farm and Home, to fail of giving instant relief. I cut a stick about four feet long and half an inch through at the large end, with prongs like fork-tines about an inch long at the small end. The stick wants to be straight and smooth. I generally cut a small gray birch. Then wind the prongs with yarn until well covered, and sew over and through this a piece of cotton cloth, making a ball some inches in diameter securely fastened to the small end of the stick.

Grease the ball well with lard, insert in the animal's throat and shove it down the length of the stick if need be, or until the substance is forced into the stomach. Then draw the stick and the creature will be relieved. I have been

called in the night to go four miles to relieve an animal that had been choked for hours. I relieved her in two minutes after the stick was ready, so that she went right to eating.

Two or three men had tried every way they knew for hours without success. This creature was choked in the barn with a potato. I have seen more than one cow choked by eating potatoes in the barn.

Buying Winter Apples.

A reliable Boston fruit grower, says the Mass. Ploughman, who has been prospecting in New Hampshire last week, says that he can buy winter apples in quantity at \$1 per barrel for fall delivery. He states that some of the growers intend to try exporting their apples to Europe on their own account. The New England apple crop will be enormous, he thinks, but the foreign demand will be fairly good.

Potash

is a necessary and important ingredient of complete fertilizers. Crops of all kinds require a properly balanced manure.

The Best Fertilizers

contain a high percentage of Potash.

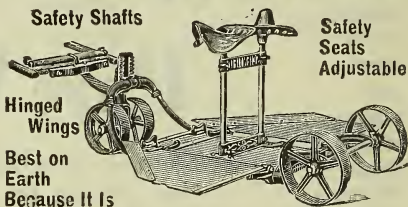
All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

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93 Nassau St., New York.

Corn Fodder is the Farmer's Gold Mine

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The Scientific Corn Harvester



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SAFEST to OPERATE,
HANDIEST to STORE AWAY.**

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grain, vegetables, seeds, roots, tubers, cotton, flax or hemp, nitrogen is absolutely indispensable. Your soil may contain all other fertilizing elements and fail to yield good crops because it is deficient in NITROGEN. This important and necessary element of fertility can be secured more cheaply in NITRATE OF SODA than from any source now known.

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A geared Aermotor on a barn is a POWER for good and a powerful good thing.

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and if farm produce, labor and labor products double in price, then metals must also double in price, as they are 95% labor. If labor doubles in cost and the product of the mine doubles in cost, Aermotors, Pumps, Spiral Pipe, Fittings, Cylinders, Tanks and Substructures, being the product of the mine and labor, must also double in cost and price; therefore, your \$1 now will buy as much as 2 of the same dollars if silver wins, or if people think it will win, the advance may come in a month or in a week. Aermotor prices will not advance unless compelled by an advance in labor and material. Our prices on Brass Cylinders are 40% below anything ever quoted, and our other goods are as low as they can be produced, even with our splendid facilities. A general rush to cover future needs, while \$1 buys so much, may quickly exhaust our immense stock and compel the advance. Great saving can be assured and advance avoided

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The oldest and best, consequently there are many imitations of the same and merchants say: "This is as good as Foutz's." Why do they say this? Because they make more or some cheap powder. **GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR AND NO OTHER.**

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BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Aug. 31, 1896.

Quotations given below refer to Wholesale Prices.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, 63 1/4c.; spot cash wheat, 62c.; market easy at close.

CORN.—White, 26 1/2c. to 27 1/2c.; cob, \$1.55 to 1 60 per bbl. for prime yellow.

OATS.—No. 2 new; White 25c. to 26c.; Ungraded White 24c to 26c.

RYE.—No. 2, 36 to 37c; bag parcels, 25 to 30c, as to condition.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$14.50; Nos 1 to 3, \$13.50 to \$13.00. Clover, No. 1, \$12 to \$10.00.

STRAW.—No. 1 straight rye, \$11 to \$11.50; Tangled, \$7.00 to \$7.50

CALVES.—Strictly choice, 5 1/2 to 6 1/4c.

SHEEP & LAMBS.—Spring lambs, 4 to 4 1/4c.; sheep, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per head for prime.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh laid eggs 13 1/2c. to 14c. per doz.

WHITE POTATOES.—25 to 30c. per bus.; Sweet \$1 to \$1.34 per bbl.

SPRING CHICKEN.—10 1/2 to 11c. per lb. young ducks, 9 to 10c.

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Bleached Mustin—one full yard wide—recently 6 1/2 cents per yard, now 5 cents; recently 9 cents per yard now 7 cents.

Mail orders promptly and accurately filled.

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40 young Pigs. Berkshire breed. Will be sold in lots to suit. Terms, address,

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Five steamers will leave Balto. for the week ending Sept. 5th, for British and Continental ports, carrying 1,550 head of cattle, 2,000 head of sheep and 20 horses.

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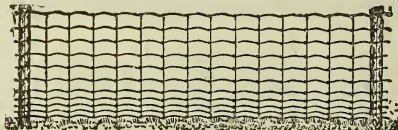
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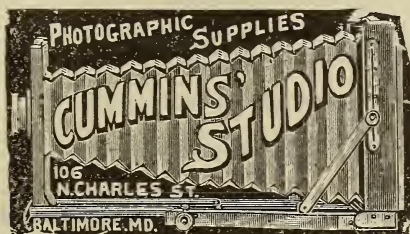
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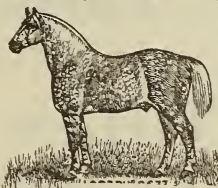
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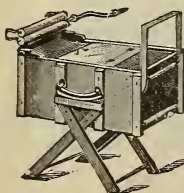
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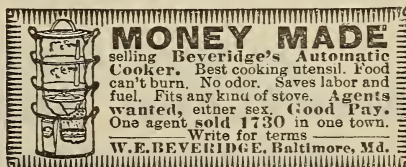
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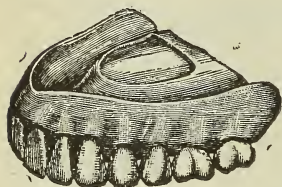
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Teeth Extracted,	25c
With Vitalized Air,	50c
Teeth Filled with Amalgam,	50c
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A Good Set of Teeth,	\$5.00
Best Set of Teeth—"No better made"	8.00

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

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OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Railroads. &c.

The Western Md. R. R. has been doing a large business in the transportation of peaches from Western Maryland.

On and after September 1st. all passenger trains of the B. & O. R. R., through the Belt Tunnel, stop at the New Mount Royal Station.

It is rumored that as soon as the Queen Anne Railroad is finished, a steamship line will be started to run between Lewes, Del. and New York.

The old Bay Line have met the cut made by the York River Line on passenger rates between Balto. and Norfolk. The fare on both lines is now \$1.00 one way and \$1.50 for the round trip.

In is reported that the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will soon survey a route to Ocean City, branching from the line of the Delaware Division at Showells, Worcester Co., Md.

The old Bay Line commenced Aug. 27th delivering freight to Richmond free. This is a new departure from the usual methods of transportation companies.

The Philadelphia and Reading and the Norfolk and Western railroads are both for sale at public auction—both sales take place this month.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co. have been kept busy this summer with their Ocean City travel. Numerous excursions over this popular line have been one of the principal features this season. Its fleet of steamers covering the greater portion of the Eastern Shore, have also been doing a prosperous business.

The inland canal or waterway connecting the Delaware Bay with Chincoteague inlet is being slowly worked—already the waters of Indian, Assateague, and St. Martin's Rivers: the Isle of Wight, Synepuxent and Chincoteague Bays are being impregnated with salt from the ocean. This canal, if ever finished, will be of immense advantage to the lands bordering on it. It runs through Delaware and Worcester Co., Md.

The great shops of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., at Cumberland, which have been under construction for the past several years, were occupied Sept. 1. These improvements cost over \$300,000. The Roundhouse, 360 feet in circumference, is a wonder. It has 44 stalls for locomotives, with a double track entrance. Gen'l Manager Green proposes to concentrate as much repair work at these shops as possible. The machine shop is 60 x 80 feet; storeroom 25 x 40 feet; blacksmith shop, 60 x 45 feet. The most approved tools are used.

**Mt. Royal Station Will Open for Business
September 1.**

Commencing Tuesday, September 1. all Royal Blue Line trains, both East and West-Bound, will stop at Mt. Royal Station. Trains for Philadelphia, Wilmington and New York will leave Mt. Royal Station six minutes later than time advertised at Camden Station.

Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia.

Fast time. Frequent trains. Prompt service. Excellent Dining Cars. Track rock ballasted. Engines burn coke. No smoke. No dust.

**BAY LINE STEAMERS.
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ELEGANT STEAMER VIRGINIA,
Of this service, leaves PIER 10, Light Street Wharf, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. for Richmond direct. Passenger accommodation unsurpassed. Best of meals on European Plan. FARE ONLY \$1.00 EACH WAY. Freight shipments as per schedule direct to Richmond. NO TRANSFERS.

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TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect Aug. 17, 1896.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.00 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 11.05 night.

For Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland, 11.00 A. M., 2.40 P. M., 11.05 P. M. All daily No westbound trains stop at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday.

For Berkeley Springs, 4.00, 8.10 A. M. 2.40 P. M. daily, except Sunday; special, 11.00 A. M. daily, and 7.00 P. M. Saturday only.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, x10.30, A. M. (12.00 noon 45 minutes), 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45, 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x 5.40, 6.00, 6.18, x 7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.30, x10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes.) 1.05, x2.40 3.45, 45 minutes.) 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.05, A. M., 1.20, 4.30 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and Roanoke, 9.39 P. M. daily; Sleeping Cars Baltimore to New Orleans and Washington to Memphis. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington, Staunton and points in the Virginia Valley 7.00, 10.00 A. M. For Winchester 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 7.40, 7.45, 11.00 A. M., 7.40 P. M.

For Mt. Airy, Way Stations, 4.00, 8.05, 9.35 A. M., 11.20, (4.30 stops at principal stations only.) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 7.10, 7.40, 7.45, 9.35, A. M. 11.20, 7.30, 7.40, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.00 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.55, A. M., 7.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.55 A. M., 1.35 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 7.50, (8.10 Dining Car) 8.50, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, (1.45 Dining Car) 3.50 (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. (1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) 9.50 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car.) 9.00 P. M. 1.15 night Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.50 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Cape May week-days 10.50 A. M., 12.50 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 7.50, (8.10 Dining Car) stopping at Philadelphia only) 8.50 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, (1.45 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only) 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car.) 9.00, P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car.) (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For All Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.20 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. °Daily.
xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on order left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.W. M. GREENE
Gen. ManagerCHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect Aug. 26, 1896.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—York, B. & H. Div., and Main Line East of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B. & C. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. W. R. R. to Shenandoah.

†9.15 A. M. Pen-Mar Express.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge York, Gettysburg, also Carlisle and G. & H. R. R.

†12.26 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†3.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.22 P. M.—Blue Mountain Express, [Parlor Car], also Frederick, Martinsburg and Winchester.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

†4.00 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., and N. & W. R. R.

†4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Alesia.

†5.00 P. M.—Exp. to Clyndon. Accom. beyond to Union bridge.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Alesia.

†6.07 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†10.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7.15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8.50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1.10 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5.40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8.50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5.40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6.45, 8.55, a. m. 1:00 m.

and 3:50 p. m., 7.15 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7.45 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

Steamer SASSAFRAS leaves Balto., Pier 6, Lightst. MON., TUES., WED., THURS., at 3 P. M., (not making round trip on Friday), leaving Balto. at 2.30 P. M. on Saturdays. Returning leave Georgetown daily at 6.30 A. M., Betterton 8 o'clock, Buck Neck 9.15. Gales 9.30, stopping at all landings on Sresafra River (Betterton going and returning) except Turner's Creek trip up. Stopping at Turner's Creek Saturdays if possible.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect June 29, 1896.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4, 4½ 11 and Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION—7 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Saturday 6.30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday 7 a. m. only, for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

Returning, leave Ocean City 7.40 a. m. and 4.45 p. m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore 2 p. m. and 10.45 p. m. Saturday, leave Ocean City 6.45 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., arriving in Baltimore 1 p. m. and 9.10 p. m. Sunday, leave Ocean City 5.15 p. m., arriving in Baltimore 10.45 p. m.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 12 m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO and PIANKA-TANK RIVER LINE—5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing Indian and Dymers Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven and Plankatank river to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving at Baltimore 5 a. m.

Steamers from South Street Wharf:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finney's, Onancock, Chesconessee,

Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday & Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Reads, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

241 South Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Gen'l. Manager.

Schedule in effect May 12th, 1896.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Daily Steamers for the
Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe
Rivers.

Steamers—Minnie Wheeler; Chesapeake

Steamers will leave Pier 5 Light Street Wharf daily (except Sundays) at 7 P. M. for Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, *Chancellor's, Clark's, Choptank, *Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, *†Todd's, *†Downes', *†Towers', +Williston, *Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro, Queen Anne.

Arriving at Oxford the following mornings in time for connection with the Delaware and Choptank R. R. and at Cambridge with the Cambridge and Seaford R. R.

RETURNING.

Steamers leave for Baltimore, Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Hillsboro 10:00 a. m., Covey's 10.30 a. m., Coward's 11:00 m., *Reese's, *Todd's, *Downes', *Towers', Williston 1 p. m., Ganey's 1.30 p. m., McCarty's 2 p. m., Kingston 2.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 2.30 p. m., *Lloyd's, Choptank 4 p. m., Clark's 4.20 p. m., *Chancellor's, Cambridge 6 p. m., Trappe 7:30 p. m., Oxford 9 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings. Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Choptank 10 a. m., Cambridge 11.30 a. m., Trappe 12.30 p. m., Oxford 1.30 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays.

ADAMS EXPRESS SERVICE.

Baggage delivered to all parts of the City at reasonable rates, orders can be left with the Purser of Steamer or at office on the Pier

E. E. WHEELER, Agent

Office: Pier 5, Light St.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Taylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac, Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent.

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously furnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. daily. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. Freights cheaper than by rail. CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centerville and landings on the Corsica river. At 4.45 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph and Chestertown.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Co.

BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK LINE.

YORK RIVER LINE.

FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK & RICHMOND. AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.

On and after July 1, 1893, this Company will operate the above-named lines from Pier 19 Light street, as follows:

FOR OLD POINT AND NORFOLK.

Leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., connecting at Norfolk with Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Norfolk and Southern Railways.

FOR WEST POINT, RICHMOND AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Leave Baltimore daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M., calling at Gloucester Point and Allmonds Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Yorktown and Clay Bank Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Through tickets issued to all points, and can be procured at the BALTIMORE TRANSFER COMPANY, 205 East Baltimore street, where reservations for State Rooms can be made and baggage checked.

For further information apply at

GENERAL OFFICES, 530 LIGHT STREET.

E. J. CHISM,

General Freight and Ticket Agent.

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

MERCHANTS AND MINERS

TRANSPORTATION CO.

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 4 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

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C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Long Dock.

A. D. STEBBINS, W. P. TURNER,

Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.

General offices—216 Water Street.

Annapolis,

West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company,

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newberne, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers, N. C., and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent.

New York and Baltimore

Transportation Line.

First Class Freight Steamers for New York from wharf foot of Frederick street dock at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Careful handling of freight, prompt despatch and LOWER RATES THAN BY RAIL are the inducements offered to shippers by this line.

For further information apply to

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,

204 Light St.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—

7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.

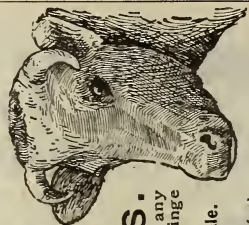
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.



HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

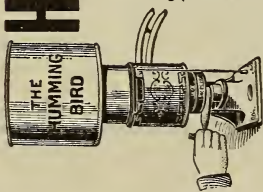
If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the

CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

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Sporting Dogs: Send stamps,
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N. P. BOYER & CO.
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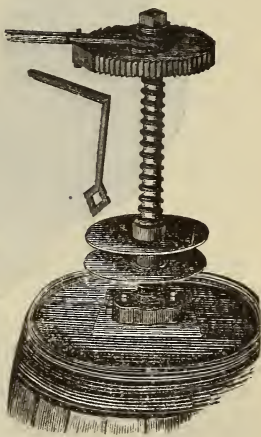
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Send for a description of **THIS FAMOUS BREED**, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency
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Excelsior Incubator.
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,**
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SCREWS.**
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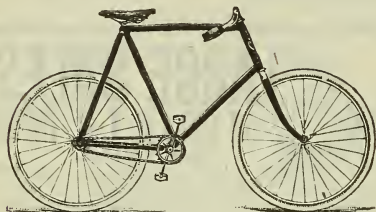


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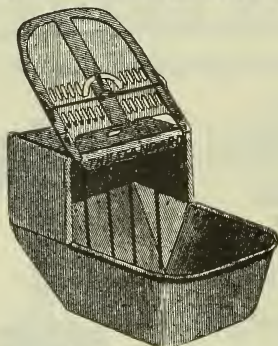
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Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which had been out of condition, we noted a marked improvement within a few days. They commenced taking on flesh, and improved in spirits, and after a little over 30 days use we can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to be one of the very best articles of the kind ever placed on the market. We shall continue to use it, believing it to be a saving of feed, as well as keeping the horse in better condition. Yours
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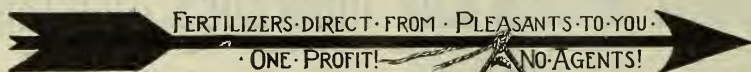
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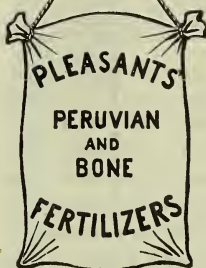
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Will insure you a good Crop of Wheat and will permanently improve your land. It has the highest analysis of any wheat goods on the market. Selling direct to the farmer I give him the benefit of agents' prices.



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**For Preventing Flies and Insects from
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One application instantly and positively relieves horses and cattle from all annoyance from GREEN HEADS, the dreaded TEXAS HEEL FLY, as well as from other FLIES, GNATS and INSECTS of every description for at least twenty-four hours. It improves the coat of the animal, and abolishes the use of fly nets. It prevents THRUSH and other Hoof Diseases. It is soothing and healing if applied to sores, and stands unrivalled as a disinfectant. Applied to cows, its wonderful effect in securing for them perfect rest and a chance to feed in peace quickly manifests itself in their improved appearance and by the increased quantity of milk given. It completely eradicates fleas when applied to dogs. It is also a positive insecticide for plants: in fact it is the greatest compound of this progressive age. Recommended by thousands using it. One gallon lasts four head of horses or cattle the entire season.

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**Keeps the Flies Off Table while Eating.
Drives Flies, Mosquitoes and Insects out of
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